

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27,957

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DEC. 23, 1972

Established 1887

## Brandt to Miss Treaty Signing in East

By John M. Goshko  
 Bonn, Dec. 1 (UPI).—A wave of speculation was stirred by the announcement that Chancellor Willy Brandt would not go to East Germany, as had been planned, for the signing of the basic treaty establishing relations between the two states.



Egon Bahr

Instead, the two governments announced that the basic treaty will be signed in East Berlin on Dec. 31 by the two state leaders who did the actual signing—State Secretaries Egon Bahr of West Germany and Michael Kohl of East Germany.

Willy, Willy Brandt" and complained to Western newsmen about conditions in the East.

Mr. Brandt and Mr. Stoph met again a few weeks later, at Kassel in West Germany. Since then, the East Germans have been unenthusiastic about inviting Mr. Brandt back, and the belief here is that his campaign promise failed to change their minds.



Michael Kohl

This was denied today by the Brandt government's spokesman, Ruediger von Weizsäcker. At a news conference, he insisted that the change of plans was due to an inability to find a date before Christmas when both Mr. Brandt and Mr. Stoph would be free.

In Bonn's view, Mr. von Weizsäcker said, the important thing is to get the treaty signed quickly so that its provisions for "alleviating human hardships" can be put into effect before the Christmas holidays.

Because of this, he asserted, Mr. Brandt had decided to let the signing take place without his participation.

However, in press and political circles here, this explanation was greeted with a skepticism

bordering on outright disbelief. The announcement puts the chancellor in the position of appearing to go back on a campaign promise and robs him of the chance for a great personal triumph.

The treaty with East Germany represents a major

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## ieu Plans to Cabinet Face Truce

By Sylvan Fox  
 Hanoi, Dec. 1 (UPI).—President Nguyen Van Thieu is forging for major changes in the cabinet, predicated on the belief that a cease-fire will be achieved soon.

His objective is to establish a new and politically neutral government able to deal with the political struggle between the Communists and the South Vietnamese government.

Mr. Thieu has been in Paris for two weeks, meeting with officials and Vietnamese leaders. He is expected to return to Hanoi in the next few days.

## Peace by Christmas Still Seen Possible

### Duc Again Confers With Kissinger

By Robert Siner  
 Washington, Dec. 1 (UPI).—South Vietnam's special envoy, Nguyen Phu Duc, met again today with Henry A. Kissinger in an apparent final effort to obtain a promise that the United States will demand that North Vietnam withdraw at least some of its troops from the South as part of any peace agreement.

However, high administration officials said that neither Mr. Duc's meetings with Mr. Kissinger nor his talk with President Nixon earlier in the week had produced any developments to alter their

belief that a Vietnam peace settlement could be signed by Christmas.

According to the South Vietnamese Embassy in Washington, President Nguyen Van Thieu's personal emissary asked for the third meeting with Mr. Kissinger today and the request was granted by the White House.

Mr. Duc had met with President Nixon's adviser on two separate occasions yesterday. He also conferred with President Nixon Wednesday and yesterday and met with top State Department officials.

Mr. Duc was sent to confer

with President Nixon and his advisers, and this was over President Thieu's objections to the proposed Vietnam cease-fire. The South Vietnamese envoy also proposed a personal meeting between Mr. Thieu and President Nixon, but that this was rejected.

But, despite a host of speculation and unconfirmed reports, apart from continuing administration optimism over the prospects for peace, there were no official reports released as to what took place during the Duc-Nixon meetings.

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler would only describe the session as "detailed and frank," without releasing any information on what was said.

Administration officials attributed the news blackout to the fact that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger wanted to avoid any reports which might be interpreted as a U.S. retreat from the commitments that Mr. Kissinger made to chief North Vietnamese negotiator Le Duc Tho.

The third meeting between Mr. Duc and Mr. Kissinger took place against a background of reports that the United States has told South Vietnam in definite terms that it will no longer back President Thieu to the extent it has previously and has bluntly spelled out how far it will defer to Mr. Thieu's wishes.

Complete Suspension

Included in these reports was one from a CBS network correspondent in Saigon that Mr. Duc reported to the South Vietnamese president that the United States intends to sign a cease-fire agreement with Hanoi and that Saigon faces a complete suspension of all military and economic aid if it refuses to go along.

The report, quoting reliable sources, said that President Nixon was said to have sent word to Mr. Thieu not to worry about the cease-fire agreement and that the most important thing was the continuation of U.S. military and economic aid to South Vietnam after the shooting stops.

Meanwhile, in Paris the Saigon delegation to the Paris talks denied published reports that South Vietnam had scaled down some of its peace demands. It again called for a total pullout of the 145,000 North Vietnamese

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## As UN Debates Mideast

## U.K. Urges Suez Reopening, Pullout of Israelis From Zone

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Britain renewed proposals today for reopening of the Suez Canal under an interim Middle East agreement which would include withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Canal Zone.

At the same time, British Ambassador Sir Colin Crowe told the General Assembly that Palestine refugees must be assured they have not been forgotten. He suggested that Israel allow Arab refugees to return to the West Bank of the Jordan from which they were displaced in the 1967 war.

Letter-Bomb to Libyan Reported in Barcelona

BARCELONA, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Spanish security police have intercepted a letter-bomb addressed to a high member of the Libyan Revolutionary Council, the official news agency Cifra said today.

Cifra said a bulky envelope containing explosives and marked "revolutionaries" had been delivered by hand to the Ritz Hotel yesterday. A group of Libyan diplomats, including the ambassador to Spain, Mohammed El Harag, and Abdel Humi, a member of the Revolutionary Council, is currently staying at the Ritz, a hotel source said.

Political sources said Mr. Humi had been receiving eye treatment in Barcelona for some months.

Letter Laid to Mao Views China After His Death

It Sees Left Finally Dominating Right After New Internal Upheavals in '70s

of their education on the "anti-party activities" of Lin Biao.

Le Monde said Taiwan officials obtained the letter and released it Nov. 4, saying it was in Mr. Mao's handwriting.

In the letter to his wife, Chiang Ching, Mr. Mao wrote that after his death: "If a coup d'état is launched by right anti-Communist elements in China, these elements will not know tranquility, I am sure. It is possible their regime will be short-lived. The right can use my words to become powerful for some time, but the left can overthrow the right."

Mr. Mao wrote his letter during

that my little books would have such magic power," Mr. Mao wrote his wife. "Now that he has vanished, the entire country follows his example."

"That recalls the story of the housewife who sells melons and exaggerates the quality of her merchandise. My friend and his partisans force my hand. Apparently I cannot do otherwise than to approve them."

At the time the letter was written, Mr. Mao had not appeared publicly for a period and rumors about his health grew abroad. The letter disclosed he was in a mountain retreat. On July 16 of that year, he made a spectacular public re-entry by swimming for one hour and five minutes in the Yangtze River.

Le Monde said Chinese scholars did not rule out the possibility the letter was rewritten after Lin Biao's death.

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# Humphrey Tells Kosygin

## Concern Over Soviet Jews Plays a Role in Trade Links

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Sen. Humphrey and two congressional colleagues here for on-trade and agriculture Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin that concern in Congress Soviet Jews was "not a real play."

Humphrey, Sen. Henry R. Okla., and Rep. A. Reids, D. Wis., spent a half-hour with Mr. Kosygin yesterday, the most time in a busy week with Soviet officials, a press conference today, Humphrey said that the Soviet Jews—particular the new fees charged to emigrants to Israel—was at every meeting that the lawmakers had here this week.

He added, however, that as mentioned and quickly and that most of their concern trade and agriculture.

In conversations, the congress reported, they were told that future Soviet purchases of grain, but not on the of this year's giant purchase in general, Sen. Humphrey said.

The emigration fees for Jews was raised in the context of talks on most-favored-nation status for the Soviet Union, Sen. Humphrey said. The Nixon administration has proposed this status, but Congress must approve it. Seventy-five senators joined Sen. Humphrey in sponsoring an amendment to the legislation which would make it conditional on Soviet retraction of the new exit fees.

Soviet authorities began telling prospective Jewish emigrants in August that they would have to pay special fees up to \$30,000 before leaving for Israel. The fees applied to anyone with a higher education, and were meant to repay the state for that education, the authorities said.

Since then, the tax has been applied erratically. Just before the U.S. elections it was waived for several hundred educated Jews, though technically it still remains in force.

Sen. Humphrey said that the three legislators tried to tell the Soviet officials that they met that concern over this matter in Congress was strong and serious, and should not be dismissed as an election-year tactic. In response, Sen. Humphrey said, the three were told "generally that it was an internal matter. I would consider that a negative answer," he added, but he said none of them expected a public retraction of Soviet policy because of their comments.

Merely raising the issue was helpful, Sen. Humphrey maintained.

Productive, Constructive

The former Vice-President described the unexpectedly long session with Mr. Kosygin as "the most productive, the most constructive, the most friendly of his five-day visit here. It covered many topics, and we came away encouraged," Sen. Humphrey said.

The delegation also met with the Soviet ministers of foreign trade and agriculture, and with officials from the State Bank for Foreign Trade, the Supreme Soviet, the two academic institutes and the Maritime Ministry.

Sen. Humphrey said that the group tried to explain to all these officials that Congress would play an important role next year in the evolution of Soviet-American relations. Soviet officials don't always understand Congress's importance, Sen. Humphrey observed.

The congressmen said they found great interest here in expanding Soviet-American trade. But even Mr. Kosygin, Sen. Humphrey said, was conscious of a possibly dangerous "euphoria" among American businessmen about the possibilities for future trade.

Agricultural officials told them that the Russians thought it would be cheaper to feed their Far Eastern population with wheat imported from San Francisco than with their own grain sent from European Russia. This suggested possible long-term deals in wheat. The Russians also repeated their interest in continued purchase of American corn and soybeans.

Rep. Reuss said that Soviet officials had acknowledged to him that, for the foreseeable future, Soviet exports to America would be smaller than U.S. exports to the Soviet Union. "This means credits," Rep. Reuss said—from government, private and international sources—to allow the Russians to buy American without also selling in the American market.

an Confident Chairmanship Democrats

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Robert of Dallas, a former of the national Democratic Party, said here today would probably be minority's national chairmanship Jean Westwood, a conference. Mr. said the "possibility" of a few months ago being named was now a reality.

Remarks followed his re-election in Washington of the party. He had 92 of 93 of the 105 party votes to him as the new national chair.

For Mrs. Westwood's from the post arose her overwhelming defeat George McGovern for it. In view of her strong sons with the McGovern

# ba to Permit fugee Airlift Resume Soon

MI, Dec. 1 (AP).—After a of more than six months, Cuban refugee airlift will be led by President Fidel Castro's ment and possibly carry or more Cubans to the States.

Implication of the flights the next few weeks was need yesterday by the State ment in Washington and Cuban refugee program in

ough the details have not worked out, we anticipate he flights to carry these will be resumed in the near future.

In terms of the next weeks, said State ment spokesman Paul Hare. Hare said the State Dept. learned through the government that Cuba had the way for 3,400 Cubans

late last year Mr. Castro said that the lists of wanting to come to the States had been exhausted. The airlift then continued only until May 12, 1972.

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Policemen taking cover as hostage and bank-robbler suspect (with hands in air) are about to leave car.

# 30-Car Posse Gets Loot for Wells Fargo

SAN JOSE, Calif., Dec. 1 (UPI).—A wild, bullet-punctuated chase over 50 miles of freeways and back roads ended yesterday when police shot one bank robber, captured another, freed two young women hostages unharmed and recovered \$116,000 in loot.

The FBI said that one hold-up man, James Yates, 22, was wounded in the head during the exchange of gunfire that ended the 45-minute chase by 30 police cars and two helicopters.

The other man, Arthur J. Depenala, 17, was taken to Santa Clara County Jail after throwing down his gun and surrendering.

The two hostages, both tellers at the Wells Fargo Bank branch which was robbed at about noon, "dove to the floor" of the getaway car after it was



San Jose policemen overpowering bank-robbler suspect Friday after 50-mile chase.

forced off a back road into a field of mud. Neither was hurt.

A spokesman for the bank

said that all of the \$116,000 taken by the robbers, who forced a dozen employees to lie on the floor while they clean-

ed out all the teller cages and vault, was recovered, including some money they dropped while fleeing the building.

# By U.S. Modifying Soviet Device

## Key Progress Cited Toward Atomic Generation of Power

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—The Atomic Energy Commission announced today significant new progress toward the goal of taming the H-bomb's atomic reactions to generate electricity.

"Controlled fusion," as this goal is known, would open the way for new power generation drawing almost unlimited fuel supplies from the world's oceans, and perhaps solving the difficult radiation problems of today's atomic generation of power.

The AEC said scientists at its laboratory in Princeton, N.J., using an experimental electromagnetic device first developed in the Soviet Union, have managed to bring fusion fuel closer than ever before to the high density and temperature needed for a fusion reaction.

The AEC said the Princeton lab achieved its success by redesigning the Soviet "Tokamak" device in ways that allowed it to compress the fusion fuel far more than was previously thought possible by applying pulses of magnetic energy.

"Major Step Forward"

"While this is a major step forward in Tokamak research," said AEC Chairman James R. Schlesinger, "I would hesitate to use the term 'breakthrough.' We still have many years of hard work ahead of us to develop this concept into a practical power system."

Robert L. Hirsch, director of the AEC Division of Controlled Thermonuclear Research, said three more methods of heating the fusion fuel were being tested.

He said the AEC did not expect to design and build a laboratory device, "putting it all together" to achieve the first controlled fusion reaction, until the end of this decade.

Practical Size

Even if the process proved acceptable, he added, much development would be necessary to create fusion reactors of practical power-generating size.

Present atomic power plants rely on a process called fission in which large atoms—Uranium-235—are split into smaller atoms in splitting, the atoms release

huge amounts of energy. The atomic bombs which devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki were fission-type.

Bomb power was magnified a thousand times with creation of the H-bomb. Instead of splitting big atoms, the H-bomb combines or fuses small atoms into larger ones, a process that releases great quantities of energy.

# Lansky in Hospital Second Time in Month

MIAMI, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Meyer Lansky returned to Mount Sinai Hospital for the second time this month seeking treatment for a "coronary insufficiency," the hospital said yesterday.

The 70-year-old reputed banker of the underworld was admitted Wednesday morning by his physician.

A Justice Department official said he doubted that Lansky's health would prevent him from being arraigned in Las Vegas in a gambling case. The arraignment was set for Feb. 5.

# General Assembly Unit Votes To Create a UN University

By M. A. Farber

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 1 (NYT).—The establishment of a United Nations university, a network of postgraduate research and training centers around the world, was approved yesterday by the General Assembly's Economic Committee.

The vote on the Japanese-sponsored resolution, which virtually assures passage of the item by the General Assembly next month, was 86 to 2, with three abstentions. The Soviet Union and its allies cast the negative votes; Canada, Cuba and Mexico abstained.

Without a main campus, degree-granting power or students and faculty in the ordinary sense, the university would bear little resemblance to a traditional institution of higher learning.

Its chief purpose as a decentralized community of experienced and young scholars, according to UN officials, would be the study of "urgent questions facing humanity as a whole, such as peaceful coexistence, human rights, development and the global implications of science and technology."

The system, it is hoped, would also increase contact between scholars from developing and industrialized countries and stimulate interest among academicians in helping to realize the principles of the UN Charter.

Officials here said the university's permanent faculty would be kept small, partly to avoid accentuating the "brain drain" problem faced by poor nations when their scholars emigrate. Many of the scholars would stay at a center no more than a few months or a year.

# Passage Found Linking 2 Big U.S. Caves

MAMMOTH CAVE, Ky., Dec. 1 (UPI).—A 6,000-foot passageway, linking the Flint Ridge Cave with the Mammoth Cave system has been discovered, and the entire labyrinth could total more than 300 miles, officials said today.

Before the discovery in September, Flint Ridge was the world's longest known cave system, with 87 miles mapped. Mammoth Cave was third, at 86 miles. Second was Switzerland's Höllloch Höhle, with 73 miles.

Six explorers, one a woman, made the discovery on a 18-hour trip through chin-deep water and narrow passages with scant headroom, officials of the Cave Research Foundation said.

The discovery is "the most sensational news in caving since Mammoth Cave was so claimed as one of the world's six natural wonders 125 years ago," an official said.

# U.S. Senators Confer With Czech Chiefs

PRAGUE, Dec. 1 (AP).—A group of 11 U.S. senators held surprise unscheduled talks today with Czechoslovak Communist leaders, and Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., said later, "It helped to break the ice. It was the first movement since 1968."

Meeting with the senators were President Ludvik Svoboda, Communist party chief Gustav Husak, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Choupek and party secretary Vasil Blah.

Sen. Stuart Symington, D. Mo., said the meeting was "very constructive" and reported that general matters and trade were discussed. He added: "Nothing but good could come of the meeting."

Sen. Jackson said it was "a loosening-up meeting" and that Mr. Husak "was very appreciative of our visit."

The senators, who later flew on to Madrid, asked yesterday for the meeting with Czech leaders, making the request after their arrival in Prague, but it was not certain until noon today whether the session would materialize.

The meeting included a speech by Mr. Svoboda mentioning the 50,000 Americans of Czech origin and their ties with their homeland. Relations between the United States and Czechoslovakia have been cool since the 1968 Soviet invasion that crushed the liberalization period under former party chief Alexander Dubcek.

"Major Steps Urged"

Foreign Minister Choupek last month called for "major steps" to improve relations between Czechoslovakia and the United States.

Sen. Jackson said yesterday that "the time has come to make a move toward a thaw in relations."

The senators flew in their East European visit that included stops in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania for talks with Communist leaders.

Other members of the group are: E. Everett Jordan, D. N.C.; Frank E. Moss, D. Utah; Howard W. Cannon, D. Nev.; Thomas J. McIntyre, D. N.H.; Gaylord Nelson, D. Wis.; Ernest F. Hollings, D. S.C.; Thomas F. Eagleton, D. Mo.; Ted Stevens, R. Alaska, and Richard S. Schweiker, R. Pa.

# American Church Honor

PARIS, Dec. 1 (NYT).—The Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Tuller, pastor of the American Church in Paris, will receive the silver medal of the City of Paris at noon Sunday following regular worship services. Edouard Frédéric-Dupont, conseiller de Paris, will present the award, which is in recognition of the church's community activities in the city's 7th Arrondissement, where the church is situated.

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# Astronauts Get Last Physical, But Strike Threatens Launch

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Dec. 1 (UPI).—Apollo-17's astronauts today got the medical okay for launch Wednesday night, and the space agency took action to sidestep a threatened strike that could disrupt the final moonshot.

Dr. Royce Hawkins, medical operations director for Apollo-17, said Eugene A. Cernan, Ronald E. Evans and Harrison H. Schmitt were in excellent shape for the 13-day expedition to a north-eastern moon valley.

"The crew is well rested, in good spirits and physically in excellent condition," Dr. Hawkins said.

# 4 Hours of Tests

The astronauts spent four hours in the base medical facility and underwent blood tests, X-rays, cardiovascular, vestibular and other tests. Besides confirming the astronauts were in good health, the examination gathered clinical data to be compared with results upon their return to earth Dec. 19.

The labor dispute remained a potential obstacle, however. Kurt H. Debus, director of the Kennedy Space Center, sent letters to all 15,000 moonport employees today advising them of steps to take to avoid picket lines if a strike develops.

The dispute involved the Boeing Co. and 60 technical writers and other documentation services workers seeking reinstatement of 30 to 50 percent pay cuts re-

# 8-Day UMW Vote Begins With U.S. Agents Observing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Some 200,000 members of the United Mine Workers begin casting ballots for their officers today under the tightest federal control in the history of the American labor movement.

The principal election fight is between union president W.A. (Tony) Boyle, 70, whose last opponent was murdered, and challenger Arnold Miller of Ohley, W. Va.

The election was ordered by a federal judge after finding that Mr. Boyle's 1969 re-election over the late Joseph A. Yablonski was marred by widespread violations of labor law.

Mr. Yablonski, his wife and daughter were found shot to death in their Clarksville, Pa., home several weeks after the 1969 election. Several union officials have been indicted in connection with the crime. Mr. Boyle has repeatedly denied any knowledge of the slayings.

Mr. Miller, a retired coal miner, was nominated by Miners for Democracy, a rebel group formed by supporters of Mr. Yablonski, including his two younger sons, Joseph A. Yablonski and Kenneth Yablonski.

Eligible to vote are 120,000 working coal miners and 80,000 retired miners in 25 states. The balloting will take place over the next eight days under the surveillance of about 1,000 agents of the Department of Labor.

# 135,000-Year-Old Bone Rated Key to Early Man's Writing

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP).—A bone unearthed in France that contains symbols engraved by man at least 135,000 years ago was described today as one of the key finds in archaeology.

Alexander Marshack, a researcher at Harvard University's Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, in a paper prepared for the American Anthropological Association meeting in Toronto, analyzed the find as a "pre-writing" step by early man.

The bone, part of an ox rib, was found at Pech de la Vache, France, by François Bordes, director of the laboratory of prehistory at the University of Bordeaux.

Mr. Marshack noted that the age of the find, 135,000 to 150,000 years old, dated this work of the Acheulean, hunters of the period 50,000 to 75,000 years before Neanderthal man was producing symbols.

"The bone documents a surprisingly high level of image-and-symbol-making thousands of years before Neanderthal man and before the full development of modern man," he said.

# Symbolism's Origin

The researcher rated the engraved bone as comparable to the discovery of the first man-like skulls and of tools. He said it provided "the first clue" to the origins of later symbolism and "still later, true art and notation."

The engraving suggests the presence of "a high level of language usage" by the Acheulean hunters, Mr. Marshack said.

The researcher has analyzed a much later Ice Age composition,

ceived when Boeing won the support contract last year.

The workers are not critical to the mission but picket lines could turn away members of the launch crew, Dr. Debus said.

Stafford Promoted

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Dec. 1 (AP).—Veteran astronaut Thomas P. Stafford, 42, has been promoted to the rank of brigadier general in the Air Force, the space agency announced yesterday. He is currently serving as deputy director of flight-crew operations at the Manned Spacecraft Center, but continues as an active member of the astronaut corps.

# Mills Promises Highest Priority For Tax Reform

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 1 (AP).—Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., says tax reform will be the first order of business for his House Ways and Means Committee when Congress convenes in January.

Rep. Mills said yesterday that he hoped tax-reform hearings could begin around Feb. 1, adding that "the sooner we can get to it the sooner I'll be satisfied."

"What I want to do is to look exhaustively, extensively of the entire Internal Revenue Code, everything in it, because you've got about as many inequities on the plus side so far as revenue is concerned as you do on the minus side," the committee chairman said. "You find that certain people are unjustly taxed in relationship to others. You find that some people are not taxed enough."

"So, we'll look at all of it," he said. "We'll have our hearings, which may last anywhere from four weeks to seven or eight weeks."

His statement followed a report. The New York Times (NYT), Dec. 1 that he had decided that there was no urgency about tax reform this year and that he would go slow on it next year.

# State Dept. Opens New Message Center

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers yesterday inaugurated the State Department Operations Center by exchanging messages with U.S. Ambassador Martin J. Hillenbrand in West Germany.

In order to demonstrate the new communications system, Mr. Rogers sent Mr. Hillenbrand a coded message asking how relations were between Bonn and Washington. Mr. Hillenbrand responded from Bonn that relations "couldn't be better."

The new operations communications system, which is the nerve center by which the department communicates with its missions abroad, is designed to handle the estimated 1,250,000 cables and 30,000 documents received or sent annually by the State Department.

# Key to Early Man's Writing

containing true art and notation, in the current issue of Science magazine.

The French bone helps explain the later finds, Mr. Marshack said.

"It is a pre-writing, pre-notation form of record-keeping, though the intent was probably not to keep a record, but to use and re-use an image in a ritual or ceremonial act," he explained.

Rather than trying to translate the symbols' meaning, Mr. Marshack said, his analysis was designed "to get a look at what was evolving within the brain to make man human."

# Water Images

The arcs, branches, angles and parallel lines engraved on the bone may have been "water images," according to Mr. Marshack. They would represent rain or rivers and would have been engraved for ceremonies involving water.

"If the presence of a formal tradition of symbol-making is accepted for the Acheulean of 135,000 BC," Mr. Marshack said, "it would revolutionize all concepts in the area of prehistoric archaeology concerned with the evolution of man's intelligence and culture."

# . Reacts Favorably to Wish India to Improve Relations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—The United States gave a favorable response to an expressed Indian desire for normal relations between the two countries.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers said that the two nations work toward friendly relations.

Foreign Minister Swaran said yesterday that his country has no basic conflict with the United States and offers in the reconstruction of India peace is essential.

During the last year, the United States has suspended certain types of economic assistance to India because of displeasure over its 1971 conflict with Pakistan.

Mr. Rogers, in a statement released by department spokesman John King, gave no hint of U.S. intentions concerning resumption of the aid which has been withdrawn.

Other U.S. officials noted, however, that substantial amounts of American economic aid have continued to flow to India during the last year despite the suspension of about \$88 million in new loans.

Including about \$109 million in foreign grants—used primarily to feed refugees from East Pakistan who fled to India before the outbreak of the war—the United States has provided about \$194 million in aid to India, officials said.

Besides the aid suspension, the United States has demonstrated its displeasure with the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by avoiding high-level diplomatic contacts since the war with Pakistan.

The administration delayed appointing a new ambassador in New Delhi to replace Kenneth Keating, and Indian Ambassador Lakshmi Kant Jha has for several months been unable to see anyone of the State Department beyond the level of assistant secretary upward, diplomatic sources said.

# Grechko Confers With Pompidou

PARIS, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, the Soviet Defense Minister, who is ending an official visit to France, met with President Georges Pompidou for 75 minutes today.

Leaving the Elysee Palace, Marshal Grechko said that the result of his visit was "the strengthening of friendship and understanding."

He gave no indication what he had talked to Mr. Pompidou about, but asked by a newsmen if concrete measures had been decided, he replied, "very many." He is scheduled to return home tomorrow.

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## Alleged Air Charter Swindle Strands 70 Youths in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 1 (IHT).—At least 70 passengers, mostly Americans, have been stranded here through an alleged air charter swindle, according to three of the victims.

The alleged swindle came to light when police arrested a man known as G.R. Schreck, reportedly a German, who was said to have operated the European Air Charter Service, which offered Paris-New York round-trip flights on Boeing-707s for \$100.

It was charged that the supposed airline, known as EACS, was really no more than a telephone number posted at the American Center for Students and Artists on Boulevard Raspail and Mr. Schreck's hotel room.

EACS's notices on bulletin boards offered weekly Saturday flights throughout December, mostly for young Americans on low budgets who wanted to return home for Christmas. Many of these young people have now lost both their money and the trip home.

Diane Strully, 23, Jim Wetters, 32, of New York City and Joseph Sayers, 33, of Simsbury, Conn., were the three Americans who grew suspicious of Mr. Schreck and began further investigating.

### Not in Bad Shape

"We're not in as bad shape as some others," said Mr. Wetters, who lost the \$55 one-way fare. He said that many young passengers had used their last funds to reserve a place and now were without money.

Miss Strully, who learned of the EACS flight through the American Center, said she had worked for Mr. Schreck when he offered her a free flight home if she would answer phones for a

week. She said that during that time she took "too many calls to remember," and even received calls from other charter lines wanting to switch their passengers over to EACS.

Miss Sayers said that the three tried repeatedly during the week to check into EACS by contacting Mr. Schreck, but he represented German Air and Danair. She said they were repeatedly told by those two lines that they were unable to confirm whether Mr. Schreck represented them or not.

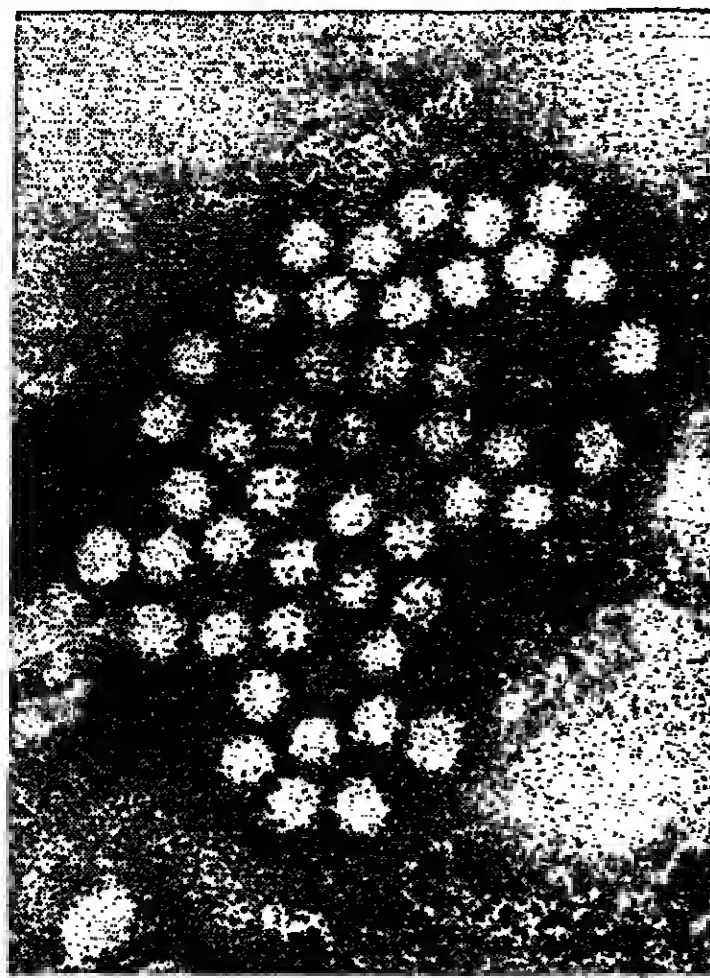
The three decided to take their case to the French police after representatives of Danair finally called back to tell them Mr. Schreck did not represent them and that EACS was, according to Miss Strully, "nonexistent and illegal."

In the meantime, the police, believing Miss Strully to be involved, detained her for questioning. She was released Wednesday morning after spending the night in jail. Mr. Schreck is still being held.

## Litvinov Returns From Siberia Exile

MOSCOW, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Pavel M. Litvinov, 32, one of the leading figures in the Soviet Union's dissident movement, has returned from his Siberian exile, informed sources said today.

Mr. Litvinov, a grandson of prewar Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov returned to Moscow last night after serving four years of a five-year exile imposed in 1968 for demonstrating in Red Square against the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia.



A TOUCH OF FLU—First look at virus that causes intestinal flu, seen and magnified through electron microscope at National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

## In Step to Vaccine, Flu Virus Is Photographed First Time

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (WP).—A virus that is believed to be a leading cause of intestinal flu has been seen and photographed for the first time by U.S. government scientists. This could be a step toward finding a vaccine against the flu.

The disease is medically known as acute infectious gastroenteritis, and the virus captured on film at the National Institutes of Health is one that on Oct. 20-31, 1968, infected more than half the students and teachers at an elementary school in Norwalk, Ohio.

Photographic identification of the virus should help in isolating it so it can be grown in the laboratory, said Dr. Albert Z. Kapikian, head of the team that took the photographs. Growing a virus supply is necessary in manufacturing a vaccine.

Although it has long been believed that a large number of

cases of gastroenteritis are caused by viruses, no one has managed to see one until now. A key reason for the difficulty has been that these viruses seem to be among the smallest ones known.

### Magnified 45,000 Times

Each is only one millionth of an inch in diameter and each was magnified 45,000 times by the electron microscope. To the untrained eye, the virus looks like a fuzzy ball, but Dr. Kapikian described the shape as more like a many-sided or many-faced polyhedron.

Other viruses, too, are believed to cause gastroenteritis and a number of known bacteria cause the same type of disease.

Viruses, an official at the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, said, usually attack in winter outbreaks. Bacteria usually attack in summer, often by food contamination.

## Obituaries

### Antonio Segni, Ex-President And Twice Premier of Italy

ROME, Dec. 1 (AP).—Antonio Segni, 81, a former president of Italy who also served twice as premier, died here today.

After two decades of political activity for the Christian Democratic party, Mr. Segni became Italy's third president in 1962. In August, 1964, a stroke left him partly paralyzed. He resigned as president when his doctors said that he could not carry out his duties and had lived since in near seclusion, with his wife, Laura.

Basically a conservative, he served as minister in nearly all of Italy's 23 cabinets between 1945 and 1962, when he became president.

### Professor, Farmer

A professor of civil law since 1936, Mr. Segni was also a gentleman farmer in his native Sardinia. In the late 1940s, he was the author of a controversial land-reform program that led to the expropriation of big estates—including a quarter of his own—for landless peasants.

In the late 1950s, as defense minister, he worked out details of the accord with the United States to set up missile bases in Italy.

He served as premier from 1955 to 1957 and from 1959 to 1960.

Mr. Segni was a soft-spoken aristocrat who cultivated his opponents in the rough and tumble of Italy's political battles. Behind his polished manners lurked the stamina of a tireless debater.

In 1964, he was awarded the Charlemagne Prize for his continued efforts toward European unity.

### Ettore Bastico

ROME, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Marshal Ettore Bastico, 86, who commanded Italian forces in North Africa in World War II and was taken prisoner by the Allies, died in a Rome military hospital today.

He worked his way up from second lieutenant in a 47-year military career that included service in the Italian-Turkish war of 1911, the two world wars and the Spanish civil war.

### R.L. Duffus

PALO ALTO, Calif., Dec. 1

He was sworn in on Oct. 9, 1937, only four days after Russia launched the first Sputnik.

When he stepped down from his Pentagon post on Dec. 2, 1959, Mr. McElroy said, "It is our belief that we are prepared for either nuclear or nonatomic limited war."

A few days later, at another news conference, Mr. McElroy said the United States did not plan to match the Soviet Union "missile to missile." Our belief is that we will have adequate deterrents.

Mr. McElroy was making \$285,000 a year when he was offered the \$25,000 cabinet post in 1957.

"If a man doesn't try to carry his share of the citizenship load when the opportunity presents itself," he said in accepting the cabinet post, "then he ought to

keep his mouth shut when something goes wrong with the way the government is run."

Mr. McElroy started with Procter & Gamble as an advertising delivery man in 1926, the summer he graduated from Harvard with a degree in economics.

The \$100-a-month job was to help finance further study at Harvard's School of Business, but he liked the work so much he stayed on with Procter & Gamble and abandoned plans to return to school.

At Top in 1948

In 23 years he had climbed to the top rung of management. He was named president of Procter & Gamble in 1948. He remained president of the Cincinnati-based corporation until called to the Pentagon, 11 years later.

After leaving the Eisenhower cabinet, Mr. McElroy returned to Procter & Gamble as chairman of the board. He became chairman of the board's executive committee in 1971, then stepped down from this post last May following exploratory surgery.

In 1955 he served as chairman of the White House Conference on Education. In 1960 he was appointed by President Nixon as a member of a federal task force on priorities in higher education.

Mr. Nixon also chose Mr. McElroy as chairman of the Commission on School Finance in 1970.

Le Bourget Alert

PARIS, Dec. 1 (AP).—An extraordinary police alert was clamped on all entrances to Le Bourget airport last night after a tip that seven Palestinians were preparing to take over a plane. The security measures remained in effect today.

Israeli Envoy to U.S.

JERUSALEM, Dec. 1 (UPI).—The cabinet has in the appointment of Simcha Dinitz, director general of the miter's office, as Israel's ambassador to the United States a senior government official

## Obituaries

### Neil H. McElroy, 68, Ex-Head Of Pentagon, Procter-Gamble

NEWTOWN, Conn., Dec. 1 (AP).—Neil H. McElroy, 68, secretary of defense during the Eisenhower administration and former chairman of the board and president of the Procter and Gamble Co., died last night of cancer.

He provided the theme for one of the chief debates of the 1960 presidential campaign with a warning earlier that a "missile gap" existed between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Democrats seized upon the phrase to accuse the Republican administration of shortsightedness. Administration spokesmen contended the United States was catching up in missiles and holding an edge in manned, long-range bombers.

A native of Berea, Ohio, Mr. McElroy was president of the giant soap firm of Procter & Gamble when President Eisenhower summoned him to become secretary of defense.

He was sworn in on Oct. 9, 1957, only four days after Russia launched the first Sputnik.

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Antonio Segni

## Marcos Free 15 Prisoners Sets Plebiscite

Vote on Constitution Scheduled for Jan.

MANILA, Dec. 1 (AP).—President Ferdinand Marcos today released 15 persons—a seven Constitutional Convention delegates and seven journalists—who had been rounded up under martial law was declared by President Ferdinand Marcos.

The release of the 15, including 10 journalists, was announced by the president in a radio address. The release of the 15, including 10 journalists, was announced by the president in a radio address.

Mr. Marcos spoke at the Manila Palace after receiving the new Philippine Constitution from convention delegates. He said the release of the 15, including 10 journalists, was announced by the president in a radio address.

Mr. Marcos then set the date for the plebiscite on the new constitution for Jan. 15, 1973. He said the release of the 15, including 10 journalists, was announced by the president in a radio address.

In a news briefing after release of the detainees, Mr. Marcos said the release of the 15, including 10 journalists, was announced by the president in a radio address.

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# Around the European Galleries and Museums

## Paris

U.S.S.R., the Country and the People, Grand Palais, Clemenceau entrance, Paris 8, to Dec. 18.

This large photo exhibition is interesting, if uneven. Pictures of French officials visiting factories, etc., are considered a necessity. On the other hand there is a lot of good material. A montage of faces showing the great ethnic variety of the Soviet Union greets the visitor at the entrance. The overall tone is just too bland—but the blandness is also a consequence of the country's mentality and reflects its ideals. 1300 photos by 600 photographers.

Tapiés, Galerie Maeght, 13 Rue de Téhéran, Paris 8, to Dec. 21.

Recent paintings, assemblages and objects by Catalan artist Antonio Tapiés attest once again to his unwavering authority and stern irony. He can take trashy material and transform it into a work of sumptuous dignity. He can also take junk and exhibit it as such. And because of the context one feels impelled to respect it. Tapiés suggests an ethics which he neither imposes nor articulates.

Destarac, Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to Dec. 18.

Destarac is a self-taught artist

of 29. This is her first exhibition. She handles her color and brush with considerable assurance. Whole canvases daubed with a single color, small, illegible inscriptions that add a touch of different color and pose something of a riddle, an occasional faint dotted line, these are the rather hazardous elements she uses. I say hazardous because it is easy to be incoherent with this sort of material—yet her work carries with it a sense of real pictorial coherence.

Fernand Léger, Galerie Michel Couteur, 22 Rue de Seine, Paris 8, to Dec. 16.

A small, representative collection of gouaches and drawings by Léger.

Xavier Coll, Galerie Janine Hao, 3 Cour de Rohan, Paris 6, to Dec. 20.

Coll's present work, influenced by a prolonged stay in India, shows a concern with the rhythm of geometric forms. The paintings are not totally unified in style because the artist appears attracted both by the structural and the reflective.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

## Brussels

Homage to Henri Evenepoel, Musée d'Art Moderne, Place Royale, Brussels, to Dec. 10.

In the late 19th century, Henri

Evenepoel left his native Belgium to study painting in Paris, notably in Gustave Moreau's atelier. His work gives a panoramic view of Paris during the Belle Epoque—the portraits of children are especially endearing. A tiny, fat-cheeked child huddled in bulky, spotted muslin turns out to be Moreau's daughter.

A stay in Algeria for his health Evenepoel left his native Belgium—the artist died of tuberculosis at the age of 27—inspired a series of Algerian market scenes, foregrounds of the fauve era with their sun-bleached color and supple merging of bodies and background. Multicolored robes settle into swaths of pure form, brown legs break out of sandy earth in quick, dancing movements.

Evenepoel's mastery of movement, color and wide canvases would have served him well on stage or on film. In fact, he was interested in photography. Before his death in 1899, he had used an early-model box camera to record children in movement, landscapes, his friends and family. The photographs are real artistic achievements and have been included in this exhibition as a complement to his paintings.

Tremols engravings on gold, drawings, Hilton-Govaerts Gallery, Hilton hotel, 38 Boulevard de Waterloo, Brussels, to Jan. 30.

Two solid gold bowls engraved with characteristic Tremols designs sit prominently gleaming as the focal point of this exhibition. But the real scene-stealers are the dark, unglazed animal drawings. Sad, frowning apes and monkeys crouch chained beside man, very reminiscent of Bruegel's two enigmatic apes on a bridge overlooking the Scheidt. Frogs and grasshoppers compute the contemplative ritual among the integrated humanist, a fine, upstanding bullock is drawn in loving detail. The monkey recurs again and again.

Lovemaking is the theme of most of the drawings, monotypes, gold engravings. As a counterpoint to the human couples, there is usually a bit of built-in symbolism, the universe seen as floating spheres and bursting suns, crisscrossed with text.

The plates are engraved with the same light, firm line, bodies embracing amid generous chunks of quotations.

Pol Mara, Paintings, Galerie Veranemman, 137 Avenue Louise, Brussels, to Dec. 9.

This Belgian artist mixes paint

"Henriette au Grand Chapeau" by Evenepoel, on view in Brussels.



large scale. Much influenced by natural rock forms, his latest sculpture, each piece unique, has, even in the smallest of the sketches, a monumental grandeur about it.

Paolo Serra, Frutkin Gallery, 78 Duke St., Cranston Square, London, W1, to Dec. 2.

Serra, a young Italian-born artist now living in England, uses the traditional mediums of egg tempera to produce these dazzling and beautiful abstracts, which examine the relationships of light to space.

Rodin, 1940-1972, Roland, Browne & Delbanco, 19 Cork St., London, W1, to Dec. 5.

This is a fine collection of 88 Rodin bronzes, which includes the "Trois Ombres" from the "Porte de l'Enfer," the large "Torso de Jeune Femme" of 1909, a series of dance studies and portrait busts of Camille Claudel and the Japanese dancer Hanako.

Recent Bird Paintings, The Stadnere Gallery, 32 Bruton Place, Berkeley Square, London, W1, to Dec. 9.

Bryan Reed is an English graphic designer and surrealist painter; Richard Weatherly is an Australian farmer and sculptor. They have combined to produce an enchanting small show of bird paintings, taking as their themes the small, discreet English wild birds and the exotic and colorful of the Arctic and the Antipodes in about equal proportions.

Islamic Carpets From the Collection of Joseph V. McMullan, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London, SE1, to Dec. 10.

Joseph McMullan, an American, has dispersed a major part of his collection to various museums in the United States. These museums have lent a selection of carpets to the Arts Council of Great Britain for this most pleasing exhibition. It is unlikely that the English carpet enthusiast will ever again have a similar opportunity to see so many pieces of such importance and excellence gathered together.

Patrick Woodroffe, Covent Garden Gallery, Floral Hall, Covent Garden, London, WC2, to Dec. 22.

It is seldom one encounters a self-trained artist working in

many media (this is a first exhibition of paintings, drawings, etching, and sculpture) who also so articulately articulate his catalogue notes. Visually fluent by Bosch and the 17th-century realist and inspired by the literary fantasies of C. Lewis and Tolkien, the poet, Dante Alighieri, his work encompasses a weird, busy, endlessly fascinating world.

Roberto Altberg, Hanover Gallery, 22A St. George St., London, W1, to Dec. 30.

This Argentinean surrealist, an extremely meticulous realist, in this first exhibition Europe of his drawings, the workmanship is superb, the idiosyncrasy and the all-over effect an elegance and depth seldom found in contemporary work.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

## ARTS AGENDA

Sviatoslav Richter will play second book of Bach's "Well-Tempered Clavier" in two special concerts at the Vienna Musikverein on Dec. 16 and 18.

The String Quartet of Peter Rado and Television will celebrate the 50th anniversary of organization on Dec. 4 at 10.30 p.m. at the Radiohaus, a concert of works by Schubert, Ravel and Jacques Dumesnil, first violinist of the quartet. The baritone Bernard Demotz will be soloist in a performance of five "Poèmes" for string quartet and voice by Dumesnil. The quartet was one of the first European musical ensembles to visit the United States after the war. It has also maintained a busy recording activity, including recordings for the ORTF of Darius Milhaud's 18 string quartets, a current project of Haydn's quartets.

Among current and forthcoming art exhibitions in West Germany are "The Dutch Contribution New Building 1920-1940" at the Kunststiftung Bonn, "European Sculpture from 15th to 18th Century" Dec. 1, Feb. 1 at the Focke Museum Bremen; "Masks and Clowns Carnival Tradition" to March at the Stadtmuseum, Cologne; "Fetish Youth—Tabu Death" at Dieter Kries, both to Dec. 31, the Frankfurt Kunstverein; Herbert Aulich, Dec. 10 to Jan. 14 at the Hannover Kunstverein; George Segal and Geri Richter both to Jan. 14 at the Stadtmuseum in Munich, and "American Realists Today" at the Stuttgart Kunstverein.

## Mediterranean Tunnel

GRANADA, Spain, Dec. (UPI)—Geologists of the reclus faculty at the University of Granada are looking into the possibility of building a tunnel which would link Spain with Morocco across the Straits of Gibraltar. University sources said today. The projected route from Algeciras to Tangier an initially would be only for transport.

## Collector's Guide

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## THE ART MARKET

The Makings of a Supersale  
Starring La Tour and Titian

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (REUTERS).—While Paris is beginning to get a share of the art market (REUTERS, Nov. 25), London is still a few steps ahead, or so the sale scheduled next Friday at Christie's would indicate.

It is, in fact, a supersale with works so famous and glamorous that it is attracting a great deal of attention outside professional circles. The star piece is Georges de La Tour's "The Beggar's Brawl," which was exhibited at the Orangerie in Paris at the 1972 La Tour exhibition.

The French exhibition, together with the recent purchase by the Louvre of another La Tour for 10 million francs and the discovery in February, 1972, of an unknown La Tour in the attic of a small English museum has created much excitement about this artist's work.

"The Beggar's Brawl," apparently, is the first La Tour to come to a public auction. It belongs to a private English collector and was identified, in 1971, as the work of the 17th-century French artist by Benedict Nicolson, the art historian who edits Burlington magazine. (It was he, incidentally, who this year identified the little painting, "The Dice Player," as a La Tour.)

Admittedly Christie's did not have any bearing on these events, but the owner of "The Beggar's Brawl" seems to have thought that the time was opportune for a sale—and he offered his picture to Christie's during the Paris exhibition.

## Essentials

Such a key piece is essential if an ordinary sale is to become a spectacle. Another essential is glamorous provenance. Ideally, the picture should consist of a single collection built up by some well-known connoisseur. Glamorous works from glamorous collections create an atmosphere of expectation and suspense and advertise themselves in a way that money cannot buy.

Of course, in the old master category, no auctioneer can hope to find a single collection to put on the block. So such sales must be built up from separate items from many sources. Auctioneers are extremely reticent about discussing how they do this.

But the geographical provenance of the works coming up for sale next Friday shows how much groundwork must be involved. Along with the La Tour, there is a major Titian, simply called "Salome." It is probably one of the last really important Titians available on the market. What makes it doubly glamorous is its extraordinary pedigree.

It was acquired from the Venetian collection of Bartolomeo de Nave in 1838 by Viscount Felding for King Charles I. By 1891, it was in the collection of Archduke Leopold William of Austria, or Crown Prince of Austria, and the sale of the royal collection. Later, it belonged to Emperor Leopold I of Austria, Emperor Charles VI of Austria, and the counts Raczynski of Poland. Early in this century, it was hanging in a mansion in Vienna. Christie's describes it as the "property of a gentleman" and does not identify the country of origin. It came from Switzerland, according to well-known sources.

## A Collection

The third major glamerizer in the sale is a series of primitives, 11 of the collection amassed by Richard W. Weingarten in Germany in the 1920s—the collector now lives in New York. This includes a rare "Christ on the Cross" (14 1/2 by 11 3/4 inches). Ambrosius Benson, a fine Adriaen Isenbrandt, "Saint Francis Preaching to the Birds" (13 1/4 by 10 1/4 inches), and an exceptional self-portrait by a German artist, Hans Krell, whose works are still rare in those of Benson. The Krell is dated 1534 and can be rated as one of the most important pieces of museum quality.

From Stockholm came a major Ribera, "Saint Bruno and Saint Edmund in Adoration Before the Infant Christ" (88 1/2 by 75 1/2 inches). And from Stockholm again, although from a different



"Salome" by Titian, to be sold at Christie's.

source, comes one of the best pictures by Hendrick Terbrugghen, a Caravaggesque painter to whom La Tour was much indebted. Montreal was the source of a "Madonna and Child" by Sodoma and the Dayton (Ohio) Art Institute that of a good Abel Gormier (28 1/4 inches in diameter).

A splendid work by another Caravaggesque artist, Pietro da Cortona, "The Adoration Before Christ" (58 by 89 inches) was found in a private English collection. The present seller remains anonymous but the history of the picture speaks for itself. It was commissioned in 1628 by Aschbach Matthei and hung in the Palazzo Matthei for generations. This picture alone has aroused much attention in Italy.

The sale inventory was impressive. An 11th-hour addition, possibly prompted by the brilliant collection already scheduled for sale, came from Stavros Niarchos. This is a Rubens self-portrait. It was bought in Ghent in September, 1840, on behalf of one of the most famous 19th-century collectors, the Duc d'Arenberg. In 1958, it was exhibited at the Tate Gallery in the "Niarchos Collection of Paintings" show.

Thus, this formidable group of old masters has been assembled from all over the world with the care one might expect of a museum curator. In fact, Gregory Martin, a director in Christie's old master department, is a former assistant keeper at the National Gallery of London.

It is at such supersales that records are shattered. Afterwards, price levels often drop back to "normal"—which could seem perplexing to the uninformed. But the supersale is now a well-established feature of the market and understanding how it works and what it does to prices is essential to any collector or auctioneer.

France will have its own supersale on the same day, Dec. 8, at Palais Galliera, when the second part of the Raphael Emerian collection of rare books goes on the block. It will be a supersale partly because of the interest created last June when the first part of the collection was sold and partly because Mr. Emerian has made great contributions to scholarship in his collecting field, contributions which are reflected in the quality of his collections.

## LONDON THEATER

## A Voice From the West Indies

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 1 (REUTERS).—Alfred Fagon is a welcome new voice, a West Indian playwright with an exuberant and comic sense of life. His "11 Josephine House," this season's first evening production at the Alchemist Theatre, is a boisterous comedy about Jamaicans in England.

It is also a study of a closely-knit family group trying to maintain a cultural identity, to cling to its roots, in an alien and largely hostile environment. Set in Bristol, a city that grew rich and fat with the slave trade, it gives us people who have been uprooted in mid-life: Brother George (Cesar James), a muscular Christian who clings to the holy life like a drunk hanging on to a lamp-post, Gloria (Mona Hammond), his devoted disciple, and her brother Harry, played by the author, and Cousin Castan (George James), who both prefer a little drinking and gambling after a hard day's work.

In Jamaica, they would have spent their evenings sitting on their lawns singing with their friends, says David (T-Bone) Williams.

Michelangelo's  
Secret Signature  
Found on Pieta

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 1 (REUTERS).—Experts have found a secret signature by Michelangelo on his statue of the Pieta, a Vatican expert said yesterday.

Vittorio Federici, head of scientific research for the Vatican museums, said an "M" was carved into the left palm of the Madonna. The hand was smashed May 21 by a hammer-wielding Hungarian emigrant, László Toti, who also damaged the Madonna's face and veil.

Mr. Federici said Michelangelo apparently carved the letter on the Virgin's hand as a sign of devotion. He carved his full name on the back after hearing some visitors attribute the Pieta to another artist. Experts believe it is the only work he ever signed.

Mr. Federici said the "M" in the hand was formed from a carving of the character lines, and was clearly intended as a secret signature.

son), who is Gloria's nephew, of a younger generation poised uncertainly between Jamaican and English society. In England, the church gives their life a social focus. It is David who brings changes by introducing into the house his white girlfriend Julie (Gloria Mohan). She, naive and perplexed, misunderstands most of what she sees but confident of her ability to judge others, destroys George's faith in himself.

Mr. Fagon seems to regard this not as tragic but as comic and, you feel, before long life will be as before: drinking, dancing, quarrels, jubilation, and religiosity, an existence where emotions are given immediacy, expressed rather than repressed.

The setting, under Roland Rees's intelligent direction, tends to be broad although effective. Only Mona Hammond gives her character any depth. She is particularly subtle in the scene when Gloria falls from grace, switching from drinking her wine to tears to the more potent white rum.

The play has defects, notably Mr. Fagon's inability to get his characters on and off stage convincingly—they tend to wander in for no other reason than the other characters have just wandered off—and a tendency to write for no more than two people at a time. But his language has great vitality, if a certain monotony in cursing (everyone uses the same single obscenity), and is constantly interesting and amusing.

On Monday, John Osborne's new play, "A Sense of Detachment," opens at the Royal Court Theatre. His 12th play to be presented at the theatre, it will be directed by Frank Dunlop with a cast that includes Denise Coffey, John Standing, and Rachel Kempson.

At the Young Vic, new productions of two John Osborne plays will be presented in repertory. "Epitaph for George Dillon," written with Anthony Creighton, opens on Thursday, and "Look Back in Anger" opens on Dec. 11. The Royal Shakespeare Company is staging the world premiere of "The Island of the Mighty," John Arden's latest play, written in collaboration with Margaret D'Arcy, opening at the Aldwych Theatre on Tuesday. The play, a new treatment of the Arthurian legend, will be directed by David Jones. The cast includes Patrick Allen as Arthur, Emrys James as Merlin, and Estelle Kohler as Guinevere.

De Gaulle Suite Sold  
PARIS, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—A five-room left bank apartment, given by the French government to Gen. Charles de Gaulle after he left the presidency in 1969, was sold here yesterday for 516,000 francs. The buyer of the late general's suite declined to give his name or make any statement.

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## COMMENT: Stolen Art and International Organizations

ment Sheean (Letters, Nov. 29) in commenting on the list of stolen art works and by Interpol, asks about it, "What is UNESCO, anyhow?"

On last September, UNESCO, the Belgian National Commission for UNESCO held an international meeting in Brussels to discuss what to do about the "big problem of art thefts." The organization taking part were Interpol, the European Economic Community, the Council of Europe, the Council of the League of Nations, the International Council of Museums, a UNESCO affiliate, as well as UNESCO experts.

Brussels meeting set prior for committees of experts will be meeting next year in 1974 to deal with practical, administrative and legal problems of security in museums, buildings and archaeological sites. These committees will take up the question of controlling the trade in works of art, police and customs services, sale of collections, and national and international regulations governing the import and export of art works. The Brussels meeting, by the way, was the first of its kind ever to take place.

A UNESCO General Conference, which ended on Nov. 21, as part of UNESCO's 20th anniversary celebration, adopted a plan to seek what can be taken to combat art thefts.

Finally, UNESCO adopted a plan in 1970 to regulate the export of works of art from

one country to another. It has not yet come into force because so far not enough countries have ratified it.

DEREK KINNANE,  
Office of Public Information,  
UNESCO.

I read with great interest Vincent Sheean's recent letter about stolen paintings (REUTERS, Nov. 29). The art thefts which justifiably horrify him are only the most spectacular examples of what has become an international phenomenon and a billion-dollar enterprise: the pillage of cultural patrimony and the illicit traffic in these objects. The paintings reproduced in the Herald Tribune, Interpol's most wanted art objects, are related to the overall problem in some way. As Mr. Sheean also notes, the foundation that underlies art thefts is the availability of a buying market for illicit objects: dealers, collectors, and even museums. One solution to

Mr. Sheean correctly notes the practical impossibility of guarding all the churches in Italy from theft. Yet this problem is a relatively simple one when compared to the surveillance of temples concealed deep within tropical jungles, or in an obscure corner of the Indian subcontinent, not to mention the safeguarding of yet undiscovered archaeological sites throughout the world. As Mr. Sheean also notes, the foundation that underlies art thefts is the availability of a buying market for illicit objects: dealers, collectors, and even museums. One solution to

the problem, seemingly the most practical, is to try and cut off the money sources which encourage the thefts. This principle has been the point of departure for the International Council of Museums in its activities to combat art thefts.

ICOM's program in this realm has revolved around the formulation of a set of principles of "ethical acquisition" by which no museum would acquire (either by gift or purchase or otherwise) any object whose illicit provenance could not be proved. In the past century, museums have come to represent collectively the largest direct consumer of cultural property on the market. They also represent the ultimate repository for most objects which are at present privately owned (particularly in the United States, where a gift to a museum represents a considerable tax advantage to the donor). Thus by exercising a self-imposed restraint on acquisition, the museum places sanctions on those collectors anxious to build "museum-quality" collections, and eventually on the market itself. More and more

museums are being persuaded to accept this acquisition code—if not for moral reasons, in order to protect themselves from vulnerability to scandals and the acquisition of fakes. Such control, however, is always more complicated than is apparent on the surface.

To begin with, an efficient system must be developed for verifying an object's illicit origin, and for disseminating, on a worldwide scale, information regarding thefts and smuggling of cultural property. As a practical help, ICOM has assembled an archive of worldwide legislation protecting cultural property, and a text summarizing these laws will be published shortly. More, however, must be done in order to provide a workable application for the ethical principle of "ethical acquisition." Greater cooperation is needed between the international organizations presently working to restrict illicit traffic—such as UNESCO, Interpol, ICOM and the individual customs agencies and police in each country.

ICOM has proposed the creation of a central agency which

would act as a contact point through which such organizations could exchange information, and to which museums, collectors, or dealers could apply to verify the origin of a particular object. A practical working plan, and general objectives of such an agency have been outlined, and contacts have been established with various organizations which would participate. Severe financial limitations, however, have prevented the formation of such an agency, and efforts to arouse foundation support have as yet been unsuccessful. Because of lack of funds, ICOM's present program must in fact be reduced next year to the simple maintenance of documentary information on the subject. In a situation where neglect is by no means benign, such neglect is no less than disastrous.

Mr. Sheean has good cause for his concern. His concern is shared by others. We can only hope that the means will soon become available with which to translate concern into action.

BONNIE BURNHAM,  
Consultant, ICOM, Paris, France.

## New York Entertainment: Miller's New Play

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (REUTERS).—This is how critics rate the new stage productions:

"The Creation of the World and Other Business," a three-act comedy by Arthur Miller, based on the biblical story of Genesis, opened last night at the Broadway Shubert Theatre, where the critical reaction was generally mixed. "Some people are going to be disappointed. I was myself," Clive Barnes of The New York Times, writes. "At times Miller seems to be attempting to make a point, while elsewhere he is making jokes from simple anachronisms, and homey, nudging contemporaries. . . . but a little cheap and easy." William Glover of the Associated Press, says the new Miller play is a "sometimes thing—sometimes diverting, sometimes leaden." Newsday's Allan Wallace comments: Miller has written "a play that is part homespun comedy and part polemic, without making it funny enough for the first function or profound enough for the second." Bob Dishy and Zoe Caldwell head the cast as Adam and Eve.

"Viva Galactica," a "space-age musical" at Broadway's new Uris Theatre, got generally unfavorable reviews and will close tomorrow after five performances. Clive Barnes of The Times, said: "The basic trouble with the eve-

ning is the banality of the book. . . . The writing is flat and plitudinous. Presumably everyone thought that with a truly sumptuous and adventurous staging, Mr. (Gail) MacDonnell's music would do the trick. This was a miscalculation." Leonard Harris, of WCBS-TV, said: "The show, with its unusual amplified sound and its jingle-jangle lyrics and its hideous outer-space costumes and its ersatz set and its trivial plot is almost impossible to listen to or to watch." Peter Hall conceived and directed the show.

"The Contrast," a comedy of manners written in 1787 by Royall Tyler and said to be "the first comedy by a native author produced in America," adapted into a musical by Anthony Guino, opened at the Eastside Playhouse to good and bad reviews. In praise of the play, which he says "emerges with surprising spirit on the stage," Timesman Clive Barnes said: "The production is

far from perfect, but even after 185 years the play is good for a giggle." Other critics disagree. Douglas Watt, of the Daily News, calls it "a pretty bore of a period musical . . . capable of arousing only an occasional snicker . . . a highly polished but empty musical entertainment." Richard Watts Jr., of the New York Post, "done clumsily and tiresomely." Don Pippin composed the music, with lyrics by Steve Brown.

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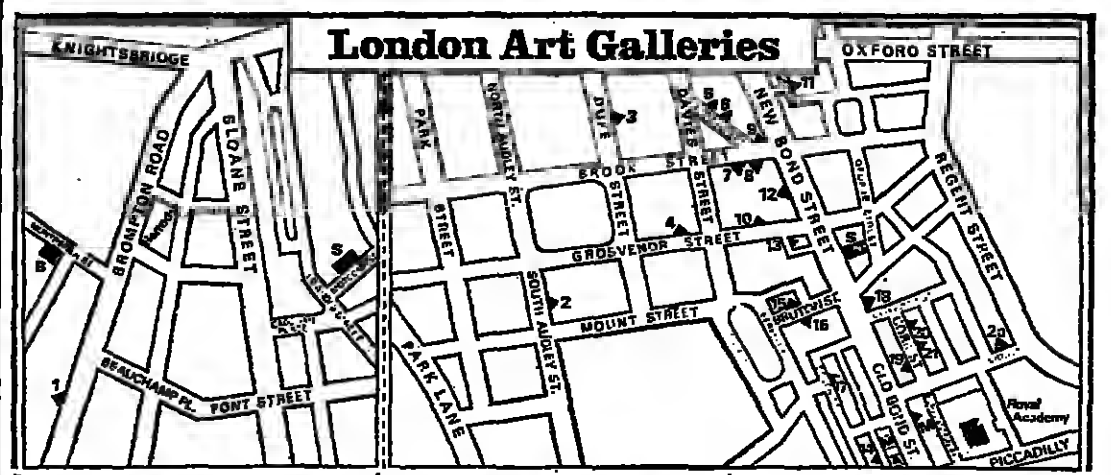
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## Ethics and a Free Press

Ever since the celebrated Caldwell case, in which the Supreme Court decided that there were limits on the protection a newsman might reasonably expect to flow from the Constitution, there has been much discussion about how large a dent the court put in the First Amendment right to a free press. The fact that following the decision, two newsmen—Peter Bridge and William Farr—have spent time in jail for refusing to reveal confidential sources, does little to comfort those who worry that the court's intrusion was considerably broader than it was constructive. Thus, the legislative debates about constructing protections or "shields" around newsmen's privileges have mushroomed around the country.

The latest participant in this debate—and particularly robust one at that—is Gov. Thomas J. Meskill of Connecticut. He is opposed to shield laws—with a vengeance. He opposes them because he believes that communications privileged from the scrutiny of investigating officials, grand juries and the courts must flow from one-to-one relationships in which one of the participants is a highly trained professional—a doctor, a clergyman or a lawyer. These persons, the governor contends, by dint of the study they have undertaken, the professional examinations they must undergo and the penalties for improper professional conduct to which they are subject, "have earned the right to privileged communications." Newsmen, being much more ordinary folk and not being subject to similar rigors, have no standing to claim similar privileges.

There is something to be said for the governor's argument, but not much. Doctors, lawyers and clergymen—in their roles as personal counselors—are trained to deal with the most intimate human problems in ways that require the highest professionalism and the utmost trust. The protections erected around their communications are designed to protect parishioners, clients and patients who have confided something close and precious, often at a time of great human vulnerability. The training, testing and supervision of those professionals goes largely to the trust inherent in those relationships.

All of that is good and valuable and right, as far as it goes, but it is largely irrelevant to the newsmen's privilege. The newsmen has a professional obligation to his sources similar to that of the lawyer, clergyman and doctor, but he also has a larger obligation to

the public and the country. If Gov. Meskill had sought guidance on this issue, he need have looked no further than the neighboring state of New York where Gov. Nelson Rockefeller seems to have a perfect grasp of the issue. "Freedom of the press," the governor said the other day, "is a fundamental principle on which this nation was founded. I'm convinced that if reporters should ever lose the right to protect the confidentiality of their sources, then serious investigative reporting will simply dry up."

The seat of the newsmen's privilege is in the Constitution and has to do with the fragility of freedom, rather than with the vulnerability of an individual human being. Caldwell, Bridge and Farr did not risk the unpleasantness of a jail term merely because they had been trained to deal with a certain kind of individual problem in a climate of confidentiality, but because they believed that the freest possible flow of information in the society was the greatest bulwark of its freedom. And they believed, because of the hard discipline of their profession, that they were obligated to participate in and to perpetuate that flow.

The basic protection in the Caldwell, Bridge and Farr cases was not source A, or B or source C—although each of the newsmen in those situations had a subsidiary obligation to his sources and doubtless recognized it—but rather it was that flow of information which would be endangered if they had acted otherwise. To put a stopper on the information available to a free people is to dry up the lifeblood of a free society. Mr. Justice Stewart put it best in his dissent in the Caldwell case: "Enlightened choice by an informed citizenry is the basic ideal upon which an open society is premised, and a free press is thus indispensable to a free society."

Gov. Meskill ended his argument with these words: "Granting the right of privileged communications to newsmen without state licensing, and assurance of their compliance with ethical standards would be absurd." We would only observe that it is even more absurd to postulate free flow of information without privileged communications to newsmen. And, in that context, it seems to us that Caldwell and the others showed us a good deal about personal and professional ethics and more than a little bit about honor as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Fading Legend?

So long as he remained abroad, sending back a steady flow of instructions, manifestos and taped speeches to his hodgepodge following, Juan Peron was a powerful negative force in Argentine politics. No government in Buenos Aires, civilian or military, could rule effectively without support from the Peronists, who made up at least a third of the electorate.

Now back on home grounds for the first time in 17 years, Mr. Peron has abruptly become a man—rather than a legend—for those followers, many of whom are too young to remember from experience his divisive, repressive, nine-year rule. What they see is an old (77), cautious, indecisive politician, who gives them mostly vague generalizations rather than the clear-cut blueprint for the new Argentina they had anticipated.

It is obvious that some followers are already somewhat disillusioned, especially the Peronist youth, which had hoped that their hero would alight at Ezeiza Airport and sound the call for instant revolution. Other official followers, particularly middle-class Argentines and some union leaders, had always favored Peronismo without Peron. They were quite content to have him stay in Madrid while they exploited his name for their own ends.

For anyone who recalls Mr. Peron in power it is hard to envision him as unifier and pacifier of Argentina. Yet, he has met leaders of nearly every other party and faction in the Argentine political spectrum and conferred three times with an old enemy, Ricardo Balbin, presidential nominee of the Radical party, the largest political force after the Peronists.

It is no mean achievement for Argentina's political future that these disparate groups have formed a committee to draw up demands on the ruling military junta for the promised elections next March. To date, about the only Peron demand the military leaders say they will not grant is for a lifting of the residence requirement that would bar Mr. Peron as a presidential candidate.

These are still early days in the story of Mr. Peron's return home, but thus far at least he has shown himself unwilling to force a showdown with the military regime and wary of calling his militants into the streets. President Lanusse and his colleagues have grounds for believing that their decision to allow Mr. Peron to some home was a gamble worth taking. It could help rebuild national political viability in Argentina, it has already helped to cut the Peron legend down to size.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Prolonged Dutch Crisis

Holland's commendable ability to get along quite well without a majority government will now be tested for a further indefinite period. The elections have prolonged, not ended, the crisis precipitated when the government lost its majority in July. Twenty-six parties went into the elections and none has emerged strong enough to form a government alone or with firm allies. There has been a shift to the left but the Liberals have also gained. The possible combinations of a coalition are too many to permit a quick solution.

It often seems surprising that a tidy people like the Dutch have such messy politics, but there are several good reasons. They are a nation of minorities protected by democratic traditions. They have discussed many types of electoral reform for many years, including the British system and the West German provision denying parliamentary representation to parties which get less than five percent, but so far they have not found any that win broad support and overcome their traditional reluctance to deprive minorities of direct representation.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 2, 1897  
PARIS—The people of the United States profess to believe in liberty, progress and civilization for all the world, and doubtless the great bulk of the people are sincere in their belief. Yet their very love of liberty may be the cause of leading the country into the horrors of war. Certain elements have been clamoring that there is no liberty in Cuba and it is the duty of the United States to change that situation. We do not agree, we counsel patience, moderation and understanding between Madrid, Havana and Washington.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 2, 1923  
PARIS—While still lacking reliable information as to what is happening in Athens owing to strict censorship, which has resulted in stopping all private and official telegrams, French officials as well as influential Greeks in Paris fear that Greece is on the verge of a new sort of Fascist movement. According to the latest information, this is fomented from inside the capital, rather than outside, as in the case of Mussolini, but with the same fundamental idea, building up nationalism and suppressing opposition.



'Well, the China Opening Began With Ping-Pong Paddles'

## In the Way of Peace

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—As Le Duc Tho and Henry Kissinger approach another round of talks, there are the most directly conflicting estimates of the prospect for agreement. Pessimistic reports from Paris say that the United States has attempted to reopen basic issues in the draft Vietnam peace terms published in October. But Washington officials, privately and publicly, say they are extremely optimistic that a final settlement will be reached soon.

It is difficult for outsiders to make a judgment, not least because the leaked pessimism and optimism may themselves be negotiating tactics, aimed at a particular party or section of opinion. But it may be useful to canvass various theories on what is obstructing the peace that Kissinger said on Oct. 26 was "a matter of weeks or less."

One theory is that Kissinger negotiated the October terms without the approval of his principal. Both the American right and the South Vietnamese government have been promoting that view. Human Events, the right-wing paper, said quickly that President Nixon was "displeased." The Saigon radio accused Kissinger of "contradicting the President's thinking."

### In Close Touch

Is it conceivable that Kissinger acted in ignorance or disregard of the President's views? No. Nixon of course kept in the closest touch with developments in the crucial October negotiating sessions.

Then there is the theory that the American administration never really intended to agree, that it was all a political trick. Once the draft terms leaked out, under circumstances that are still not clear, Kissinger did try to put the best political face on them, he certainly exaggerated the firmness of peace. But I find no reason to believe that he was party to a cynical deception for election purposes.

What, then, has been the problem since October? It can only be that Kissinger, and Nixon, underestimated the strength of President Thieu's likely objections to the draft agreement—and overestimated their ability to bring him along. Confronted with the reality of his opposition, Nixon evidently felt that it would be

politically dangerous to try to resolve the problem before Nov. 7. Afterward, with his immense victory achieved, the President could take his time.

The indications are that Nixon has now made his decision. We shall learn from the orders to Henry Kissinger: Is he going back to Paris to insist on changes of substance in the draft agreement—changes to meet Thieu's demands? Or is he instructed to negotiate but in the end, after showing that he has tried, to sign on roughly the October terms if they are the best available?

### War or Peace

The difference could be one of war or peace. Kissinger must know that, for no American can be more aware than he of the immense difficulty of moving the North Vietnamese on what they regard as basic issues. His whole negotiating effort for four years has been to try to avoid such confrontations when possible.

A good example is the issue of North Vietnamese troops in the South—troops that they do not admit having there and in any case regard as legitimate. As long ago as May 31, 1971, the demand for a specific pledge of North Vietnamese troop withdrawal was dropped from the American negotiating terms. Again last May President Nixon offered a complete American withdrawal without a mutual pledge from Hanoi. To press the demand again now, at Saigon's urging, would be to put the whole agreement in jeopardy.

In short, the decisive question is what it always has been: Will an American President be willing to take the political risk of signing peace terms that do not have the active approval of Nguyen Van Thieu?

The danger is of falling into the old delusion that just a little more war, a little more bombing, will improve the situation enough to satisfy Thieu. It is a delusion because Thieu has made very clear that nothing will really satisfy him except total victory—the destruction of all forces in South Vietnam opposed to his regime. He will agree to compromise peace terms only when he sees that the United States is ready to sign without him.

Critics, seeing the familiar choice for American policy today, would say that it has been de-

vastating folly all along to make that policy dependent on Thieu. Devastating, that is, for the Vietnamese. In the month of October alone, during the apparent hold-up of peace on Thieu's behalf, American planes dropped 84,364 tons of bombs on Vietnam, North and South. That brought the total for the Nixon years to more than 4 million tons.

Whatever the rights or wrongs of the past, can it really be that Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger would carry that terror and destruction into the indefinite future rather than differ with Nguyen Van Thieu? It is on the belief that the answer to that question must be "no" that one's hope for peace in Vietnam now rests.

## Frisking: The Social Dividend

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—The American Civil Liberties Union has expressed concern over the procedures by which airline travelers are being searched and, especially, the consequences of many of such searches. It is the ACLU's point that the hijacking problem is proving to be an invitation to lawlessness by federal agents.

The raw data are these. During the past 22 months, 6,000 airline travelers were arrested after being searched. But only 20 percent of these were arrested for carrying contraband related directly to hijacking. The federal regulations involving airplanes are being searched and, especially, the consequences of many of such searches. It is the ACLU's point that the hijacking problem is proving to be an invitation to lawlessness by federal agents.

### Generic Point

But what if you carry aboard, say, a pound of heroin? It is unreasonable for the people who search you to contend that it was your intention to stick the pilot with a hypodermic needle, to transfuse him with rapid joy and in his transfused condition coo him into taking you to Havana. In this sense the ACLU people are as a matter of fact quite plausible. The passengers who have been arrested, while in the process of boarding aircraft carrying

## Pondering the Future Of Henry Kissinger

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Nixon's decision to keep William Rogers as Secretary of State in the second term seems to suggest that Dr. Henry A. Kissinger will remain in the White House as assistant to the President for national security affairs, but this is not a settled question.

The President has asked him to do so and he has agreed to stay on until the end of the Vietnam negotiations, which could be a life career, but actually he expects a leave of absence within a few weeks at most, and thereafter plans to take a long vacation and decide during that interlude whether to stay or resign.

Most men of power in Washington drive themselves to the point of exhaustion and occasionally row to go back to the quiet life, but usually the mood passes when they get a little sleep and begin to wonder what the quiet life would be like, assuming there's any such thing these days.

### Example of Dulles

Former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles often talked of going home, but he always managed to persuade himself that the republic might not survive such a loss. So he stayed on until his health broke, and by the end he didn't know where home was. Dean Acheson managed to tolerate the law after he left the State Department by ignoring it and writing graceful and witty essays about the more amiable or foolish qualities of great men. After testing governments, continents and newspaper columns around for a few years, he found it intolerable to waste his time trying to get more money for legal clients who didn't need or deserve it.

Oddly enough, the soldier statesmen of our time, who are supposed to love power more than anybody else, gave it up more gladly than most. Gen. Eisenhower found golf in retirement to be more challenging and perplexing than running the world, which it undoubtedly is, but even though he never learned to putt after over 50 years of unrelenting work, he was happy at the end. So was Gen. Marshall, who had the good judgment never to play golf at all.

Bill Rogers, like his predecessor at State, Dean Rusk, has agreed to stay on in the second term, and one can only hope that he doesn't regret that decision as much as Rusk did. Still, when a President, and particularly an old friend, who doesn't specialize in friendship, asks you to stick around, it is hard to put on your hat and go.

Kissinger has a more awkward problem. The book publishers are after him, and would probably

pay him enough cold cash for his memoirs to establish a university of his own, but he doesn't see how he could write about China, Moscow, Vietnam and all those girls as long as Nixon is in the White House, and this is probably good judgment, for Nixon has never liked to be scooped.

Henry's problem is that he peaked too soon—or too late. If he had discovered China in his 20s or in his 30s, the future would have been easier for him, but he will be 50 next May, and as 50, a man is a little too old to keep on working a 48-hour day, and a little too young to trade the White House for the Harvard Yard.

He has another problem. He has the gift of looking at problems objectively, including the problem of himself and his own role in the federal establishment. It is a rare gift around here. He has not only defined the foreign policy problems for presidential decision, but a quality and against his original intention, exercised independent judgment and influence over decisions when he was asked. Moreover, he has been the principal adviser, negotiator and spokesman in his field. He has covered more ground to the last four seasons than pro football's Larry Brown, and traveled the world in airplanes faster out like the board room of the Chase Manhattan Bank. But he is just scholar enough to keep wondering what kind of government this is that would give a professor like him a job like this?

### Beyond His Brief

Especially, since he is not a great believer in personal diplomacy, or centralized policy-making shielded from questioning by executive privilege. Lately, he has been favoring the State Department more and more in the Vietnam negotiations, and has been charged with going beyond his brief in the Paris talks and falling into pitfalls from which he had to be rescued by the State Department press. It's not true, but that's what happens when you begin to get a little democracy into diplomacy.

No doubt Henry will manage to overcome his doubts when he thinks about the alternative of writing books, teaching Tallerman to skeptical students, and riding on New York City to the shuttle to attend teas at the Council on Foreign Relations. The facts are fairly plain: From here on out he has nowhere to go but down. He might just leave and he is clearly pondering the question. But as the man said: How do you keep 'em down on the farm after they've seen Feking?

## Letters

### Permissiveness

James Reston, in "The Tyranny of Words" (ET, Nov. 25-26), objects to the fact that President Nixon fights permissiveness in some areas, and not in others. It seems to me one should be thankful for what merits we have! Permissiveness is such a pervasive doctrine, and goes so much against human nature and good common sense, that any attack on it is to be appreciated.

As to the fight against permissiveness in business, the Democrats, for all their traditions, have done little or nothing about it for some time. President Kennedy uttered some strange remarks about his father not liking big business; apart from that, and a rather inconclusive battle with U.S. Steel, there was no indication that he really intended to do battle with our big corporations. On the contrary, all has been compromise. And labor itself, since the Taft-Hart-

ley Act, has been put to sleep in a very uncharacteristic state of attitude of acceptance of government!

I consider Mr. Reston's article pernickety. Far from the middle class being "comfortable," they have suffered more than anyone else over the past 20 years. It is no longer the hard-working, conscientious, self-sacrificing family man who is rewarded in the United States. It is the dandies, the violent, the irresponsible, the pathological, and the aggressive male. This is hardly a very accurate list, but it will do for the moment!

JEROME MINOT.  
Rueil-Malmaison, France.

### Queen's Joke

The "very mild joke" Queen Elizabeth used to make her point in the Guildhall speech (ET Nov. 21) did not originate with her apocryphal bishop. The same joke was more to the point when

it was told about President Calvin Coolidge sometime in the 1920s.

Your older readers will remember that Mr. Coolidge was a man of few words. Indeed that is probably all they will remember about him. He and his wife usually went to church together on Sundays, but on this Sunday the President went to church alone. On his return, the following conversation between husband and wife was reported:

Mrs. C.: Was it a good sermon, dear, and did you enjoy it?

Mrs. C.: Yes.

Mrs. C.: Well now, sit down and tell me what did the minister preach about?

Mrs. C.: Sin.

Mrs. C.: But what did he say about sin?

Mrs. C.: He was against it. One forgives a queen for using a joke that is 50 years old but we would suggest to her speechwriters—get some newer jokes. (Mrs.) BRADLEY TROXELL.  
Bures, Suffolk, England.



## Bank ses Base ding Rate e to Ask EEC tion on Inflation

ON, Dec. 1 (UPI)—The Bank of England today raised its minimum lending rate to 12 percent from 11 1/2 percent.

The move was the latest in a series of increases in the key rate of the pound sterling market and follows an announcement yesterday that the Bank of England had raised its bank rate to 11 percent from 10 1/2 percent.

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## SEC Details 'Systematic Looting' of IOS

By Philip Greer  
NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (UPI)—In just over two years, Robert L. Vesco has traveled from the relative obscurity of a manufacturing company in New Jersey to the center stage of what is alleged to be one of the biggest international swindles of all time.

In those two years, he has traveled the world, presented himself as the savior of thousands of small investors and, according to charges filed here against him and 41 other defendants, he has cheated those investors out of more than \$224 million.

The papers filed in federal district court here trace a trail of intricate financial maneuvers, dummy corporations and what the government calls "systematic looting" of the mutual funds managed by the investors Overseas Services Ltd., the once-mighty financial complex based in Geneva which Mr. Vesco has controlled since September, 1970.

The charges were brought by the Securities and Exchange Commission after a two-year investigation. Along with its complaint, the commission filed a memorandum in support of its motion for a preliminary injunction. This following account is taken from that memorandum.

Mr. Vesco took control of IOS in September, 1970, with an agreement to lend it \$10 million. IOS, although claiming a net worth of \$100 million, was desperately short of ready cash. The money, only



Robert L. Vesco

\$5 million of which ever went to IOS, came from a subsidiary of International Controls Corp. of Fairfield, New Jersey, of which Mr. Vesco was chairman and in which he owned about 26 percent of the outstanding stock.

From then until early 1972, the memo says, Mr. Vesco consolidated his hold on IOS, buying more than 6 million shares owned by Bernard Cornfield, its founder and chairman who was deposed in April, 1970.

In March, 1972, Mr. Vesco and his "group" allegedly launched their scheme to strip IOS of its assets. The first step was to transfer his stock in IOS to a company called Kilmorey Investments. Kilmorey, incorporated in the Bahamas Islands, ostensibly owned by associates of Mr. Vesco, was actually controlled by Mr. Vesco himself, the memo said.

In announcing the transaction, IOS reported the "total divestment of itself and its personnel from IOS" for a payment of \$2.8 million. What Mr. Vesco did not disclose, the commission charged, is that Kilmorey had no assets of its own and that the only money it had was advanced by Bahama, Commonwealth Bank, controlled by Mr. Vesco.

The second step was to take control of the fund's stock holdings away from the Bank of New York, which had been the custodian. In the third phase, Mr. Vesco packaged all of IOS's investments in IOS and transferred them to Global Holdings, Ltd., a dependent company like Kilmorey and owned by Norman Leblanc, who is also a defendant in the case. The transaction in reality gave Mr. Vesco complete control of the assets of the IOS fund, according to the SEC commission.

Phase four of the operation actually began in April, 1972, before phase three was completed, when the managers of the IOS funds—under Mr. Vesco's orders—began liquidating \$224 million worth of marketable, mostly high-grade U.S. securities.

Fund of Funds, the flagship fund of the IOS group, had assets of more than \$113 million, including \$55 million in marketable stocks and \$51.2 million in interest-bearing deposits. Starting on June 18, "virtually all" of its marketable assets were sold. Other IOS fund portfolios were prac-

tically entirely liquidated in turn.

The money generated by the sales was used to further Mr. Vesco's personal interests, the U.S. commission charges. Venture Fund invested in all, \$20 million in Global Holdings. From the sales by Fund of Funds, \$50 million was transferred to London banks and then to Bahamas Commonwealth Bank, under Mr. Vesco's control, and then invested in a dependent corporation in Costa Rica called Interamerican Capital SA. Mr. Vesco has tried to interest Costa Rican authorities in establishing a tax haven in that country.

Various other funds invested millions of dollars in low-caliber companies owned or controlled by Mr. Vesco and his associates. The net effect, up to this point, allegedly has been to divert about half of the nearly \$250 million realized from the sales of stock.

IOS Buyers Withdraw  
MADRID, Dec. 1 (AP-DJ)—A Cuban-Spanish group that bought control of IOS Ltd. for \$5.7 million pulled out of the deal today because of the SEC suit.

A note from the group said the investors "have retired" from the agreement because of the "circumstances" of the suit.

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## Soviets Seen Raising Loans in World Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP-DJ)—Chase Manhattan Bank today forecast huge Soviet financing needs in both the long-term and short-term markets, and estimated that exploitation of natural gas resources in eastern Siberia is likely to require up to \$7 billion and development of gas in western Siberia will need another \$12 billion to \$14 billion.

Chase is preparing to open a representative office in Moscow, the first such U.S. facility there in 50 years.

Beyond banking industry credits, these needs will mean heavy Soviet financing in the world's capital markets. The Chase officials forecast increasingly heavy borrowing by the Soviet Union in the Eurodollar market and eventually Soviet bond issues offered publicly in the U.S. market.

Squeeze Possible  
"These capital requirements could put a real squeeze on the markets for many years to come," forecast Robert Blomquist, senior vice-president of Chase's international department. The nation's present reserves of gold and foreign currencies to pay for imports and development of resources are not known, but estimates put them at anything from \$3 billion to \$6 billion, said Michael Curran, a vice-president in the international department.

Chase's involvement in East-West finance is expanding on several fronts, Mr. Blomquist said. Aside from the representative office, it has "the lion's share" of a \$750-million credit made to Russia by banks in order to finance massive grain purchases from the United States (the banks said the Soviet Union has drawn very lightly on this credit so far, indicating it is paying cash for the grain beginning to arrive in Russian ports).

In addition, the bank is planning two new corporate facilities to promote East-West business relations.

Kuhn, Loeb in Talks  
LONDON, Dec. 1 (Reuters)—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. said today it

is holding discussions with Soviet state agencies on raising funds in Western markets, most probably through a Eurodollar loan. However, a bank spokesman refused to confirm reports that a Eurodollar loan of \$20 million is in negotiation. He says the company sent a team to Moscow to discuss possible transactions, and the Soviet agencies' needs would probably be "much larger" than the \$20 million reported.

BOCA RATON, La., Dec. 1 (Reuters)—The securities industry is one of the most misunderstood groups in American life, a study by Opinion Research Corp. of Princeton, N.J., showed today. The study was made public at a meeting of the Securities Industry Association here. It showed that:

● Six out of 10 people nationwide say they know little or nothing about securities firms.

● Three out of four have little or no interest in daily stock market activity.

● Over eight in 10 do not read any financial oriented publication.

● Three out of 10 had no opinion at all when asked to describe their overall attitude towards securities firms and personnel.

Also, when given a selection of characteristics—positive and negative—to describe their overall impression of brokerage firms, more than half those surveyed are not familiar enough to express an opinion.

In addition, as to fees brokers charge, three out of four claim to have no understanding of commissions and those that do, estimate the fees as being far above what they actually are.

Other glamour gamblers included Johnson & Johnson, up 2 1/2 to 125 7/8; Black & Decker, 3 to 107 1/2; Motorola, 4 1/2 to 127 1/2; Halliburton, 2 7/8 to 130 3/4; Superior Oil, 10 to 339; Texas Instruments, 1 7/8 to 173 3/8; and Simplicity Pattern, 1 1/4 to 32. Some of these issues have been favored investments by bank trust departments.

The glamour bounce was obvious in the Big Board's two most active issues—Levitz Furniture, up 1 7/8 to 26, and Winn-Dixie, up 1 3/4 to 28 1/2.

Prices advanced in heavy trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.13 to 26.61, while advances outnumbered declines, 603 to 565. Turnover swelled to 6.15 million shares, up from 5.20 million shares yesterday.

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## Italy Rumored To Consider Float of Lira

MILAN, Dec. 1 (Reuters)—Rumors abroad that the lira will be allowed to float this weekend caused nervousness on the foreign exchange market here today even though dealers said they believe the rumors are without foundation.

London currency sources reported speculation that the lira could be withdrawn from the Common Market's narrow currency band, and possibly allowed to float.

Exports accounted for 25.5 percent of the sales in the latest half year, compared with 29.1 percent a year earlier, Kawasaki said.

The company listed its crude steel production at 5.73 million metric tons in the October term, up from 5.29 million tons a year earlier. Shipments were a record 4.77 million tons, up from 4.38 million tons in the half ended October, 1971.

The company declared a semi-annual dividend of 1.5 yen a share, unchanged from the preceding term, but down from 2 yen a share a year earlier.

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## Vast Transport System Required U.S. Oil, Gas Needs Set Ship Bonanza

By Dan Fisher

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 1.—A vast new ocean-going transportation and handling system is being created to link abundant crude oil and natural gas supplies of the Persian Gulf, Australia and the Soviet Union with the United States.

It is required because the United States needs massive amounts of energy to supplement its dwindling domestic supplies. The enormous undertaking will dwarf the giant tankers and facilities already in existence.

Just building the complicated, expensive ships to haul liquefied natural gas here from overseas could add up to "the biggest shipbuilding bonanza since World War II," suggests Marine Engineering Log, a trade publication. And they are not just giant tankers—they must be giant refrigerators, too.

In addition to ships, special facilities will be needed to handle and store oil and to liquefy and store natural gas at seaports.

"The capital requirements to meet our (imported energy) needs for the next 15 years are staggering, when you get right down to it," says Edgar Bennett, assistant director of the President's Office of Emergency Preparedness.

Within a decade, industry and government forecasters agree, the United States will have to import more than half of the crude oil and a significant percentage of the gas necessary to power its cars, light and heat its homes, and run its factories. Together, those two commodities provide more than 70 percent of America's total energy of all kinds.

While gas can be piped in its natural state over land, it must be liquefied for shipment by sea—a process that involves chilling

it to a temperature of 260 degrees below zero and keeping it there until it reaches its destination. In the liquid state, gas is only one-tenth to one-twentieth as bulky as it is naturally, making shipment economically feasible.

That requires special, expensive tankers. Pacific Lighting Corp., the parent of Southern California Gas Co., estimates that it will need about 20 such tankers to bring LNG from Alaska, Indonesia and Australia to southern California.

At a cost of about \$100 million apiece, those tankers comprise \$2 billion of the \$3-billion total capital investment the company expects it will need for the three projects it is developing.

When talks involving the shipment of Siberian natural gas to Japan and the United States were confirmed recently it was estimated that up to 25 LNG tankers would be required for the U.S. portion alone.

In all, says Keith C. McKinnay, director of LNG projects for Pacific Lighting, not less than 100 such tankers will be required in the next 10 years to handle burgeoning world trade in LNG.

Complicated Problem  
Transportation of imported crude oil promises to be more complicated—and at least as expensive. About 25 percent of total U.S. oil demand is already supplied by foreign sources. By 1980, according to estimates, imports will jump to more than 50 percent. By then, the United States will have to import up to 12 million barrels of oil a day.

That means a tanker fleet with a capacity as large as the fleet which served the entire world just five years ago will be required to meet U.S. demands alone, says Harry Bridges, president of Shell Oil Co.

If ships in the "super-tanker" category are used, as seems likely—they carry 200,000 tons or more of oil—about 325 will be needed, Mr. Bridges adds. The cost: \$80 million or more each.

But there is a problem. No U.S. port is capable of handling a ship even half that size. One alternative is to transfer oil from super-tankers docked in deep-water terminals planned for Canada and the Bahamas into smaller ships that could enter U.S. ports. However, that would cost a third or more of the cost savings from using super-tankers to begin with.

More promising, according to the Maritime Administration study, are deep-water oil terminals located a few miles off U.S. shores, and connected by

pipeline to on-shore processing plants. The study recommended one such terminal off the coast of Delaware. Ultimately, it could handle 300 million tons of oil a year. It would cost about \$13 billion.

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## Biggest New Mass Use for Electronics

Key Stocks Ready to Soar  
As a New Industry Is Born

more of \$3 billion is the target for this new growth concept: "New Issues and Industries" report recommends low-cost shares of one company less than two years old which could take share of the market. Conventional electronic growth is in computers and calculators won't be directly involved here. The language may be used for long-range image transmission. The language promise is to stocks such as WARNER COMMUNICATIONS and ZENITH, which Wall Street has been ignoring in the past. Readers of "New Issues and Industries" will be pleased to see that the names of low-priced companies which may now be to stage their first multiple run-ups.

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-1972- Stocks and Sts.					-1972- Stocks and Sts.					-1972- Stocks and Sts.					
High.	Low.	Div. in 5	100s.	P/E High Low Last, Chgs	High.	Low.	Div. in 5	100s.	P/E High Low Last, Chgs	High.	Low.	Div. in 5	100s.	P/E High Low Last, Chgs	
24.1	21.1	Div 28.2	28.00	4.1	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	15	15	12.4	11.7	11.7	11.7	15

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# American Stock Exchange Trading

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## European Gold Markets

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## ADVERTISEMENT

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**Fig. 1.**

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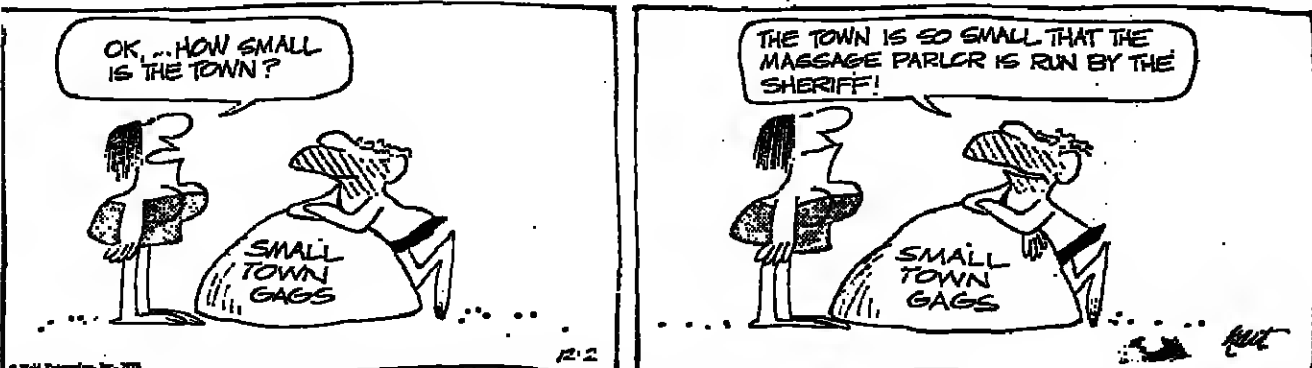
-1972- Stocks and S&P				-1972- Stocks and S&P				-1972- Stocks and S&P			
High, Low, Div. in 1000s				High, Low, Div. in 1000s				High, Low, Div. in 1000s			
P/E	H	L	Chg	P/E	H	L	Chg	P/E	H	L	Chg
1994	30	28	0	91%	91%	91%	16	26	14	13%	14
394	21	20	0	92%	92%	92%	16	26	14	13%	14
184	134	134	0	93%	93%	93%	16	26	14	13%	14
204	104	104	0	94%	94%	94%	16	26	14	13%	14
204	104	104	0	95%	95%	95%	16	26	14	13%	14
194	134	134	0	96%	96%	96%	16	26	14	13%	14
194	134	134	0	97%	97%	97%	16	26	14	13%	14
194	134	134	0	98%	98%	98%	16	26	14	13%	14
194	134	134	0	99%	99%	99%	16	26	14	13%	14
194	134	134	0	100%	100%	100%	16	26	14	13%	14
194	134	134	0	101%	101%	101%	16	26	14	13%	14
194	134	134	0	102%	102%	102%	16	26	14	13%	14
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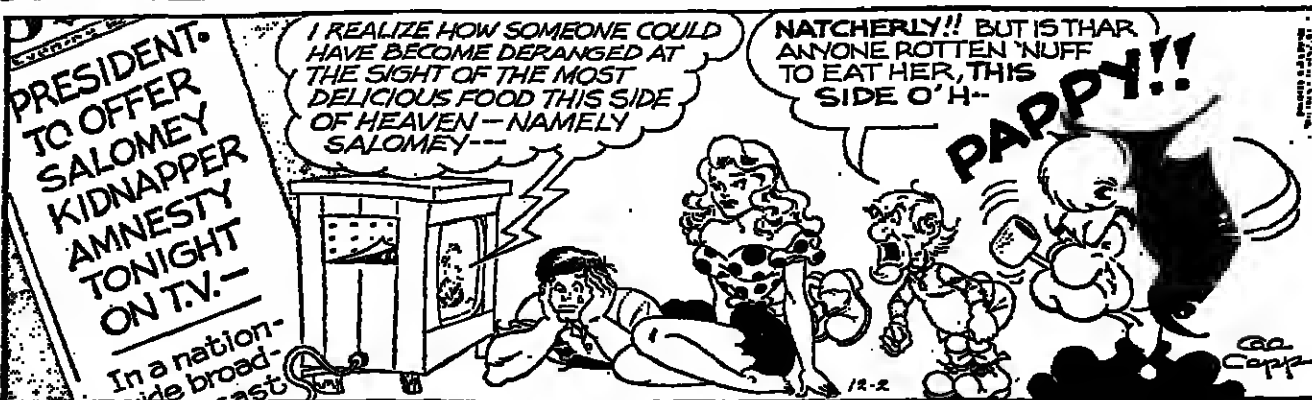
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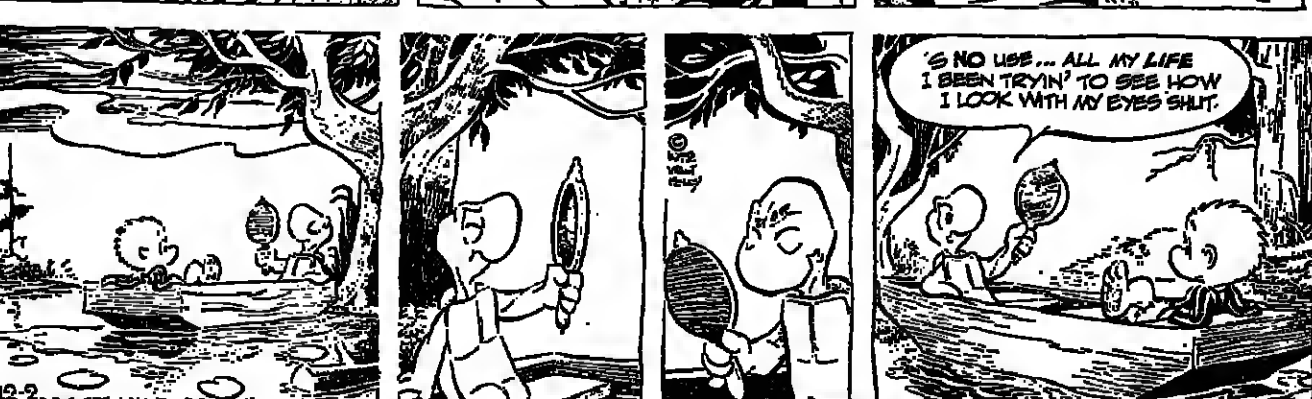
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## BOOKS

**THE CLOCKS OF COLUMBUS**  
*The Literary Career of James Thurber*  
 Charles S. Holmes. Illustrated. Atheneum. 360 pp.  
 Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE are moments in Charles S. Holmes' "The Clocks of Columbus: The Literary Career of James Thurber" when, you would almost growl a tale, for instance, Professor Holmes' description of "the showpieces" of one of Thurber's collections ("Thurber Country," 1964), a bit of word madness called "Do You Want to Make Something Out of It?" First Prof. Holmes describes the game of Superghosts with which Thurber introduces the essay: "a sophisticated version of the old spelling game, in which the players start in the middle and spell backward and forward." Then he explains how Thurber handled the challenge "to do something with *agro*;" after exhauing "the possibilities sanctioned by a dictionary with *disagree*, *crossed*, and *misgraff*," Thurber went to work on "make-believe-*agro* words which [came] to him in the small hours of the night."

There follows a sampling of the results, including "PUSS-GRAFFLE. A hickering or minor disturbance: an argument or dispute among offending men. Also, frequently, a physical struggle between, or among, women." And "KISSGRAVY. BLESSGRAVY and PUSS-GRAFF." To this Professor Holmes appends, "All of these comic compounds show Thurber's passion for dictionary lore and his love of remaking language, playing with the relationship between simplicity and complexity, pushing back the limits of the familiar, and transforming the terrain into something strange and new." And this reader suppressed a groan.

For after all, if Thurber and his art need this sort of analyzing, then hasn't the whole point of his life gone down the drain? Ease and simplicity are the words that come to mind at the very mention of Thurber's simplicity. Ease and simplicity and crystal clarity are what he always strives for in his writing and drawing. And it seems somehow a pox on his memory, not to say gratuitous, to study him so ponderously, or to write, as Prof. Holmes does elsewhere: "In a world filled with conflict and guilt, the dog, with his simple needs and unquestioning loyalties, represents a wholeness and harmony with the outer world and the world of self which man has tragically lost." Ease and simplicity would have growned in my throat, if I had not, I think, or at least hastened to compose a parody.

Yet the plain truth is that when I came across Prof. Holmes's musings on "Do You Want to Make Something Out of It?" I was smugling too hard at PUSS-GRAFFLE and PUSSGRAFFE to be much bothered. I was too bemused by memories of the titanic games of Superghosts that Thurber's piece inspired when it first appeared (and the clever person who stumped us with *ghid* thoughtrightly? "No, eighth!" etc.) to be much moved. And this is pretty much the way it went throughout "The Clocks of Columbus." Holmes may be professorial at times (he teaches English at Pomona College in

Claremont, Calif.), but all this study and even in the of his title (which comes Thurber's remark upon receiving a medal from his home state of Ohio that he does not wear in my dreams are often the of Columbus?), he has been my enough to keep giving Thurber in the original.

So you may find yourself in restles after Holmes's for Thurber's childhood -ences, but it won't be long for you meet "Aunt Flo who once tried to fix a cream separator on her near Sugar Grove and snarled, 'Why doesn't she take this goddam thing from me?'" Thurber's newspaper days may not be the raciest in history; they held up plenty of antic like the one about Thurber's counter. New York Evening Post decided that to give the news in the paper greater impact, leads should consist of one, "Dead," ran the opening graph of Thurber's next. "That was what the man the police found in an argh last night" went the second the editor soon gave up the idea.

Prof. Holmes may write dictably now and then on stories of those early days. The New Yorker that Th told in "The Years With are still fresh and funny, second-hand. "I don't mind many times 'My Life and Times' is described to me.

Besides, Holmes makes useful points before he's finished that Thurber's development as a visual artist—as the out of those inimitable dogs and cats—has had less casual as legend has it. Thurber believed in the use of telepathy; that his pet had a dark and violent side frequently turned his badly. And if Holmes does quite convince us that this was as major an artist as he believes him to have been, at least persuades us finally, his analysts of Thurber is a—that there was a good more to the man than the wit of his "mild and gentle. . . as he often seemed to project.

Still, it is Thurber's powerest analysis that makes book the pleasant experience Prof. Holmes produces in his preface. Holmes says in a recent book, but suggests that "Thurber" ought to go our language as a word in own right—the comparative of the adjective "thurb," meaning, I assume, fond of hostile toward women, in with language, impatient ydoms, tending to daydream, easy, clear and always fun. Very well, then. Prof. Hol is mildly thurb in his treatment of his subject. But that sub is name withstanding, is the darkest. The happy result is that Thurber and thurb and thurb by the page.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a York Times book reviewer.



## DENNIS THE MENACE



**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game

Inscramble these four Jumbles, one letter in each square, to form four ordinary words.

**TINEW**      © 1972 by The "Puzzle" Game, Inc. All rights reserved.

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Print the SURPRISE ANSWER HERE:      **THE**      □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

(Answers Monday)

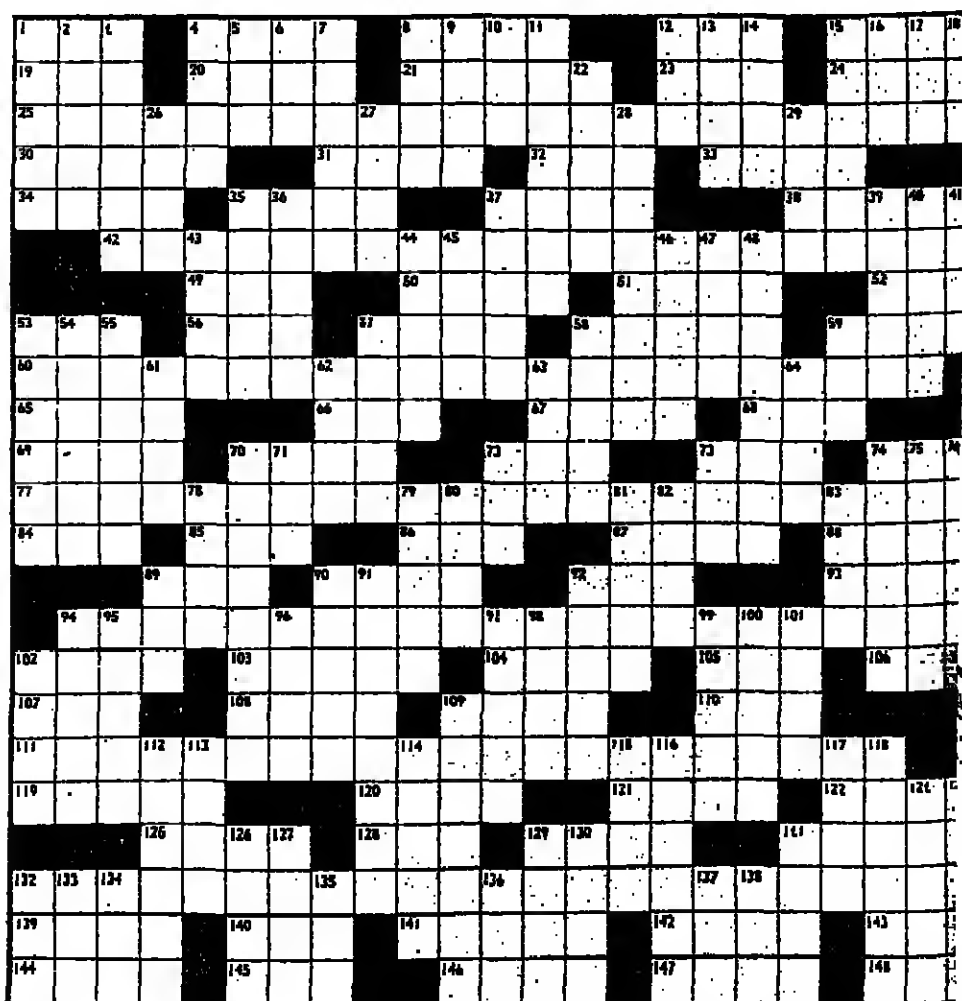
Yesterday's Jumbler: **WHOOOP ENSUE DEBATE NUMBER**  
 Answers: How they know he was the



A cartoon illustration of a Native American man in a suit and bow tie, sitting on a stool and playing a piano in a classroom. A teacher stands behind him. On the chalkboard, the words "ENSUE", "DEBATE", "NUMBER", and "WHOOOP" are written vertically. The caption below the cartoon reads: "THE MOST FAMOUS NATIVE AMERICAN CHIEF."

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

**WILD LIFE—By Elmer Toro**



### Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

PEASIT HALOS SINAP  
DREIT EPOCH OUTLIER  
SUGARINDIE EPOCH  
WEB ALIDOSE ULIAH SIFERS  
AINAS LOGIA PTERS D'POO  
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38 Make " about	54 " " " "	79 In to power	100 N. W. Indiana	127 Alcott, e. s.
(complete)	54 " " " "	80 Song, R. p.	101 Harpersburg	128 Firo and
39 Music critic	54 " " " "	80 " " " "	102 " " Toledo	129 " " W. W. II
40 Latin language	51 Ozde	81 Wings Victory	103 Garden City	
41 Pleasant	52 Food fish	81 Dutch town	104 " " " "	
42 " " " "	52 " " " "	82 Horse music	110 " " " "	
43 VU's name	52 " " " "	82 Light cattle	112 Holmes letter	
44 Poreble blows	70 The Mount	91 Look for a	114 " " " "	
45 " " " "		91 " " " "	115 " " " "	
46 Ending	71 Asia, etc.	92 Covering	117 Bright fish	134 Dental degree
47 Clair and Fries	72 " " " "	94 Arabian	118 " " " "	135 Whole
48 Contrary	72 " " " "	94 " " " "	119 " " " "	136 " " " "
49 English poet and	73 Camera et al.	94 " " " "	117 " " " "	137 " " " "
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## Labor Deadlock With Players

## 'Philosophical Differences' Are Seen by Baseball Owners

By Joseph Durso

SOLVING, Dec. 1 (NYT).—All owners said yesterday that "philosophical differences" between them and players in their sweeping talks: the players wanted free agents and seven of the big leagues and seven to submit all salary to arbitration.

The owners' proposals were made public Wednesday by Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, who called them historic but also reported that the players' negotiators had refused them. The most far-reaching point, for the first time in the game's history, would modify the reserve clause in contracts—which binds a player to his team until he is traded or retires.

The owners, in what they termed "a spectacular plan," offered to make any player a free agent if he were out paid \$30,000 in salary after five years or \$40,000 after eight. And after 10 years in the majors, if the last five were served with the same team,

the pension plan will expire March 31.

If those matters are not settled, another strike may be called by the players, and many persons attending baseball's business meetings here believe it would be more grave than the players' 13-day strike last April.

Other parts of the offer would raise the minimum pay from \$12,500 now to \$15,000 in three years; improve pensions; reduce the number of players under each team's contract from 40 to 28, and cut roster from 25 to 22.

The players' counter-proposals have not been made public, but they were reported yesterday to include these:

• After five years as a professional (three of them in the major leagues), a player would become a free agent if he was earning less than the average big-league salary, now about \$35,000. After seven years as a pro, five in the majors, he would be free to make his own deal if not earning 1 1/2 times the average. And after nine years, he would have to be making twice the average.

• No matter what he was earning, a player would become a free agent after seven years in the majors, then again after 12 years and after 17, if he negotiated a deal for himself—in effect, sold himself to the highest bidder—the team that got him would pay the team that lost him an indemnity equal to half his salary.

• Each year, 10 players from a team's major roster of 40 and five from the variety roster of 25 would be freed from "protection" and offered to other clubs in the league, but a man would have to be notified by his team that he was being offered for such a draft and, if he wished, he could remove himself from the available list.

• If a player and his team had not agreed on his salary by Feb. 1 any year, the dispute would be submitted to binding arbitration. This would be similar to the system followed now in the National Hockey League.

• If a player was traded, he would have the option of asking his new team to reopen his contract. If they failed to agree on new terms, it would go to binding arbitration. At present, when a player is traded, his old contract goes with him.

The players also were reported to be asking that an eight-year veteran have a voice in any trade—that is, he could refuse to go. But this item, like most of the others, was considered negotiable. The split, according to the owners, centered on the two "philosophical differences" in the talks: free-agent status after seven years and binding arbitration of salary disputes.



—Ron Ward (6) of WHA New York Raiders and slump of Los Angeles Sharks take a spill into goal.

## L Bruins Shade Sabres 2 Goals in Last 5 Minutes

YORK, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Bobby and Don Marois won short range in the third period to lift the Bruins to a 4-4 home win over the Buffalo Sabres in the National Hockey League.

They moved the Bruins behind the second-place in the East Division, only behind Montreal, to lead.

They gave the Bruins a 4-4 shot from the corner of the ice with 4:20 remaining and Marois tipped Orr's slap shot with the victory.

They scored two goals and assisted others for the Bruins.

They scored 5, Flyers 5.

Philadelphia, center Bobby Jurek two goals after the ice for 15 minutes and helped the Bruins to a 4-4 tie to the Atlanta Braves in the second round of the playoffs.

## Killy, Schranz Said Interested In Slalom Duel

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 1 (AP).—A chairman of a local alpine skiing club here said yesterday that Jean-Claude Killy of France and Karl Schranz of Austria have expressed interest in his proposal to match them in a slalom in February for total prize money of \$100,000.

The chairman, Edwin Madi, said he expects final answers from the skiers next week. Killy, 29, a triple gold medalist in the 1968 Winter Olympics, made his pro skiing debut last weekend after a four-year absence from competition.

Schranz, 34, whose specialty is the downhill, was banned from the Sapporo Olympics this year and retired. He has won just about every major race, but never captured an Olympic gold medal despite competing in three Winter Games.

## Pistons Triumph; Lanier Is Injured

DETROIT, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Despite the loss of center Bob Lanier, who suffered a pinched nerve in the first quarter, the Detroit Pistons came back from a 18-point deficit to defeat the Buffalo Braves, 127-118, in last night's only National Basketball Association game.

Trailing, 34-58, in the second quarter, Detroit outscored the Braves, 32-15, to end the half leading, 70-69. Don Adams and guard John Mengert each hit 11 in the quarter.

## ABA Results

Thursday's Games

Utah 111 (Wade 31, Combs 31), Denver 83 (Gibson 18, Long 14).

Kentucky 107 (Givens 22, Lee 20), Dallas 102 (Nease 22, Ellis 19).

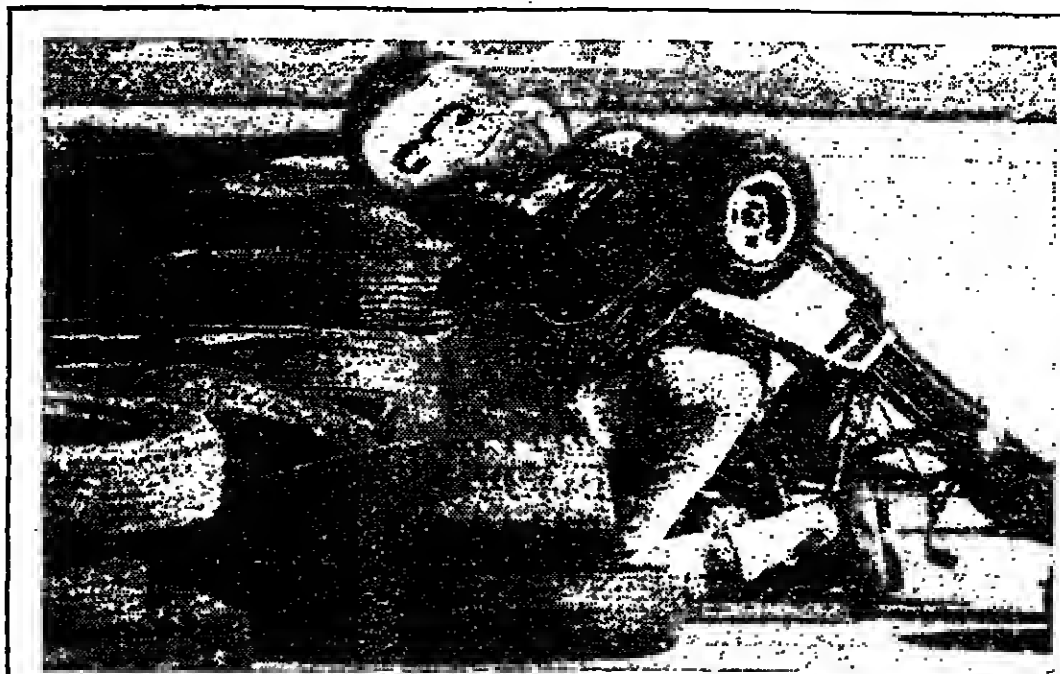
Carolina 121 (Cunningham 28, Calvin 21), San Diego 108 (Johnson 24, Taylor 24).

## The Scoreboard

TENNIS: At Brisbane, defending champion Mal Anderson of Australia forfeited his semifinal match against David Cup teammate Geoff Masters. He was leading, 6-4, 7-6, when he aggravated a knee injury and was forced to quit.

At Johannesburg, Gerald Patrick of Britain upset second-seeded Mark Osbourne of South Africa, 6-4, 6-2, in the quarterfinals of the Castle Lager tournament. Australia's John Alexander ousted third-seeded Cliff Drysdale of South Africa, 6-2, 7-5.

In the semifinals, Alexander beat Masters, 6-3, 6-2, and John Newcombe of Australia beat Cliff Nichay of Sarawak, 7-6, 6-4.



DON'T TREAD ON ME—Albert Poon of Hong Kong crashed during the Hong Kong International Karting championships, won by Gary Emmick. Poon wasn't hurt.

## Tough Tests Set for USC And Alabama

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (UPI).—In addition to the Army-Navy clash, two intense rivalries are scheduled tomorrow in college football as top-ranked Southern California hosts Notre Dame and second-ranked Alabama plays at home against Auburn.

Southern California is favored by 13 1/2 points to win its 11th game of the year against not defeat. The Irish have not triumphed in the 45-year-old rivalry since 1968, when they ripped USC, 51-0, in the final game of the year and took top ranking.

Notre Dame, 8-1, will be tough. An Irish victory could move Alabama into the No. 1 spot.

The Cotton Bowl-bound Crimson Tide will have their hands full battling highly ranked Auburn, the nation's ninth-ranked team.

"Auburn is a solid, physical football team," said Alabama coach Paul "Bear" Bryant. "They have good people and line up one-on-one and just whip you. It isn't a fancy team but one that gets results, and that is all that counts."

Third-ranked Oklahoma takes on Oklahoma State tomorrow. Oklahoma is a 21-point favorite to gain the victory. It needs to clinch the Big Eight Conference.

In other action, Tennessee meets Vanderbilt and Louisiana State takes on Tulane.

## College Basketball

Thursday's Results

EAST

Gettysburg 84, Messiah 81.

New Hampshire 71, Merrimack 51.

SOUTHERN

Vanderbilt 68, Louisville 57.

Virginia 52, St. Paul 51.

Old Dominion 51, St. Mary's 52.

Catholic U. 51, George Mason 52.

Radford 50, Wake Forest 47.

Florida 51, Miami 49.

Kentucky 51, Tennessee 49.

Bellarmine 51, Campbellville 50.

St. Charles 51, Charleston 49.

Barber-Scotia 51, Guilford 50.

MIDWEST

Xavier 52, Texas A & I 49.

DePaul 51, Marquette 48.

St. Louis 51, McKendree 49.

Oregon 51, St. John's (Ind.) 49.

Oakland 51, West Va. 47.

St. Joseph 51, St. Louis 49.

West

Bolsa 51, St. Mary's 49.

Pacific 51, Whitier 48.

Pepperdine 51, Whitier 48.

Pasadena 51, Fresno State 47.

## Rodriguez Ties Course Mark, Leads Golf by 1 Shot With 65

By Lincoln A. Werde

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Fla., Dec. 1 (UPI).—Juan (Chi) Rodriguez, the smallest golfer on the pro tour, equaled the course record of 65 yesterday as he led the \$150,000 Walt Disney Open field in the rain.

It was the best round of the year for the 27-pound Puerto Rican, who in past years has been known for his humorous antics. "But Lee Trevino has taken my place at clowning," said Rodriguez after his 7-under-par round gave him a one-stroke edge.

Trailing Rodriguez at 88 were George Archer, a 5-foot-6 former ranch-hand who had seven one-under greens, and 9-2 Ed Snodgrass. Each outweighs Chi by 50 pounds.

Jack Nicklaus, the favorite, put together a 98 and the Magnolia course, which Rodriguez also played. Nicklaus was in a five-

## Football at Philadelphia Army Has Balanced Offense, Navy to Depend on Running

WEST POINT, N.Y., Dec. 1 (UPI).—Kingly Fink, entering his second Army-Navy game tomorrow as the Cadets' quarterback, says, "As far as I see it we will enter as usual with a balance on offense. If we find the run going we will stick to it, and if we have to pass we will do that a little more also. It's just what we expect of them in return."

## NFL Browns Revise and Ascend

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (NYT).—Of the many events and descents among the teams of the National Football League this season, the rise of the Cleveland Browns is the most surprising and has received the least attention.

The successes of the Miami Dolphins, the Washington Redskins and the Pittsburgh Steelers have often been mentioned but few seem to realize where the Browns are, and where they came from. They are tied for first in the AFC Central Division with the Steelers, their opponent on Sunday at Pittsburgh.

The Browns lost all six of their preseason games and three of their first five in regular season. After losing to Chicago, 17-0, at home on Oct. 15, they were a most ordinary football team with no future.

What happened?

"The improvement of Mike Phipps, great team effort and the dependability of our defense were the factors in turning this ball club around," said Nick Skorich, the coach. The Browns beat Buffalo, 27-10, last Sunday for their sixth straight victory.

Skorich, the 51-year-old former guard whose association with pro football goes back to 1946, might have included himself, because he never lost patience, and also Bob Demarco, the 34-year-old center from Jersey City.

The Dolphins had given up on Demarco, who joined the Browns in October without benefit of training camp. He straightened out the blocking of the offensive line, which began to protect Phipps, the young quarterback, and the team has yet to lose with Demarco in the line-up.

Following are the outlook and betting choices for the NFL games this weekend, with wondrous records in parentheses:

Interconference

N.Y. GIANTS (14-0) at CINCINNATI (6-6). Ron Hornsby

## Connors Is Routed Nastase Advances To Final in Tennis

BARCELONA, Dec. 1 (AP).—The Nastase of Romania played dazzling tennis tonight to demolish Jimmy Connors, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2, in the semifinals of the \$50,000 Masters tournament.

"I played fantastic," Nastase said afterwards.

Connors, 20, a left-hander from Belleville, Ill., picked up only 1 point in Nastase's first six service games—from an error by the Romanian as he rushed the net.

Connors held his first service to 15 with the aid of two aces. Nastase was equally in control, serving two love games to 2-0.

Then the Romanian turned on the pressure and Connors won only 2 points in the next five games. Nastase punched volleys to within an inch of the line, he passed Connors on either side, and smashed with deadly accuracy.

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Connors had another break point in the opening game of the third set, but Nastase held. He broke for 3-1, held with some difficulty for 4-1, then broke Connors again in the eighth game of the set and match.

Stan Smith of Sea Pines, S.C., will face Tom Gorman of Seattle in the other semifinal.

## Strike Is Called By Players' Unit In French Soccer

PARIS, Dec. 1 (UPI).—A squabble between eight Lyons soccer players and the team directors led today to a decision by the French Professional Players Association to strike all games tomorrow and Sunday.

The row started when the players from Olympique Lyonnais skipped training to attend a congress of the Union of Professional Footballers at Versailles earlier this week.

The club directors ruled that all but one of the players, the accredited union representative, would be dropped from the team which was scheduled to meet Bastia Sunday.

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## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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**LOVELY FRUIT FARM** for sale in lush area. 100 acres. Call 241-1234.

**PERSONNEL WANTED**

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**SITUATIONS WANTED**

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